BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] *SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1822.* [*NUMBER 1539.*

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Commercial Department, dated the 15th of August.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Commercial Department, dated the 15th of August 1821.

PARA. 2d We transmit, in the Packet, several copies of two Acts of Parliament passed on the 10th July 1821, viz. 1st and 2d Geo. IV Cap. 105, "An Act "for amending the Laws of Excise re-"lating to Warehoused Goods;" and 1st and 2d Geo. IV, Cap. 106 "An "Act to continue until the first day of "July 1824, several Acts of his late "Majesty respecting the Duties of Cus-"toms payable on Merchandize import-"ed into Great Britain and Ireland, "from any place within the limits of the "East India Company's Charter; and "to encrease the duties payable on the "importation of Sugar from the East "Indies, until the twenty fifth day of "March one thousand eight hundred "and twenty three, in Great Britain, "and until the first day of July one "thousand eight hundred and twenty "four in Ireland"

3d. We particularly call your attention to the ninth clause of the Act for amending the Laws of Excise relating to Warehoused Goods; by which it is enacted, that after the 5th day of July 1823, all Pepper, imported loose or unpacked, or in Bags or Packages containing less than one hundred pounds avoirdupoise, shall be liable to forfeiture. This restriction will cause so much inconvenience to the Merchants engaged in the East India Trade, that it is expected an application will be made for its repeal in the next Session of Parliament. In the meantime, however, a strict compliance with it is indispensably necessary, and care must be taken that none of our Pepper be shot loose in the ship, but that it be packed in Bags containing a quantity considerably exceeding one hundred pounds avoirdupoise, so as to make allowance for wastage or loss of weight during the voyage.

4th. By the Act respecting the duties of Customs on East India Goods, you will observe an additional duty of five Shillings per cwt. has been imposed on Sugar, the produce of British Territories, clayed, or so refined as to resemble the sort usually denominated clayed; but that, on the Brown or Muscovado Sugar, of which the consignments from our East India possessions have hitherto principally consisted, the duty remains as at present. On Sugar, both clayed and Muscovado, the produce of China, Java, or any other Country in the East Indies, except the British Territories, the duty has been encreased to an amount that will totally exclude it from consumption in this Country. From this marked difference in favour of the produce of Bengal and other British possessions, it becomes of the greatest importance that all Sugar shipped either on account of the Company, or of private Merchants, should be accompanied with the Certificate of Origin, required by the Sixth Clause of the said Act, and we desire, that all the authorities concerned in the Shipment of this Article, as well as of Pepper, be distinctly apprized of the particulars now mentioned, and that all proper facilities be afforded in granting the required Certificates of the Origin of Sugar to the private Merchants.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. HENDERSON,
Secretary to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
14th February 1822.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the price established by Government for the sale of the Honorable Company's MADEIRA WINE, in the ensuing month is as follows.

London Market per Pipe Rs. 607, or in bottle 16 Rs. per dozen.

The Wine in bottle will not be disposed of in any less quantity than six dozen.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. E. ELLIOT,
Actg Dep. Warehouse Keeper in charge.

BOMBAY,
WAREHOUSE OFFICE,
23d February 1822.

BENGAL *Provident Society.*

THE chief object in view of the original supporters of this Institution being to afford an opportunity to parents and guardians to secure a provision to Children on their advancing to the age of maturity by means of a moderate deposit, the period of 14 years was decided on for the duration of each Class as most eligible for such a purpose, and considered especially advantageous for the improvement of property by the powerful operation of interest.

This Institution is perpetual, as a new Class will commence on the 1st of January every year, and a dividend will become due to the surviving members of the respective Classes, on the expiration of the 14th year from that in which they respectively commenced. The dividends will be very handsome, and fluctuate in a greater or less degree with the number of lapses which may occur in each Class, but in all cases each share will yield sufficient to satisfy moderate expectations, and the Society will even meet the views of those who desire larger eventual incomes, the Regulations admitting of an increase of 20 shares on on each life.

Shares are Sicca Rupees 200 each for Infants under 6 Months, and proportionally higher (not exceeding Sicca Rs. 250), to the age of 27 years, when the rates of Premium gradually decrease with increase of age to Sicca Rs. 200.—The Subscriptions are deposited at the time of entry, and as no subsequent collections are required thereon, the Subscribers are neither subjected to penalty, nor forfeiture of their subscriptions, but it is highly beneficial to continue their payments in every successive Class, as at the end of the first 14 years a series of successive dividends will be established, which may be continued for life.

The Seventh Class will open on the 1st of January 1822, and Certificates will be granted until the 31st of December next. Intending Subscribers are therefore invited to profit by early applications for admission, thro' the Office of MESSRS. PALMER AND CO. the Treasurers of the Society, to the Undersigned who will supply printed Regulations of the Society, and attend punctually to all orders.

J. B. JONES,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
31st December 1822.

Certificates for shares in the Seventh Class of this Society are issuing as usual, from the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co. Agents for the Society at Bombay, chargeable with daily interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum on the amount of the respective premiums from the 1st of June last.

Bombay 23d February 1822.

FURNITURE AND COMMISSION

WAREHOUSE

BAKE HOUSE LANE.

HUMPHREYS & YOUNG

HAVE for sale a new Billiard Table 10 feet by 5, complete with Balls, Maces and Cues: also the following articles

ON COMMISSION.

Ladies Cheval Dressing Glasses, with handsome sliding Sconces with Shades and Diamond cut drops.

Ditto ditto ditto with Shades.

Ditto Dressing Glasses 24 inches by 19½.

PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS OF THE FOLLOWING DIMENSIONS.

1—20 Yards long, 8 yards wide, at 7 Rupees per square yard.

1—20 Ditto 6 ditto wide, very handsome pattern, blue, white and drab, at 8 Rs. per square yard.

1—20 Ditto, 6 ditto, very handsome pattern, red, blue and buff, at 8 Rupees per square yard.

Also, Sundry pieces of floor Cloth, from 4 feet 9 inches to 3 feet in breath, fit for passages, or fixing under Side Boards to preserve Mats, or to cover Side Boards to keep them from injury. The superiority of these Cloths over Mats or Woollen Carpeting is well known, as the Painted Floor Cloths will last on boarded floors without being injured for 10 years and upwards, and can always be washed when soiled. There will be no objection to cut either of the 3 large Cloths, provided the piece required shall be ⅓ ½ or 2-3rds of the length of each.

Billiard Cloth of superior quality:
Billiard Balls, 1st and 2d size.
Gilt Moulding for picture frames.
Glass for ditto 35 inches by 29 and downwards.

A variety of Mahogany Blackwood and Jackwood Furniture.

Brass Door Locks, Bolts, and Hinges of sorts.

Bombay 23d February 1822.

SALE OF *THE EFFECTS* OF THE LATE Mr. FRANCIS TOMKINS *DECEASED.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on this day Saturday the 23d instant, and on every successive day, Sunday excepted, will be sold by Public Auction, the remainder of the Effects of the said deceased, at his Dwelling house, consisting of some Tables, and other Furniture, Chintz, Cloths, a few leather Pantaloons, A quantity of Sattin wood Planks, A quantity of Flat Iron, A Quantity of Ironmongery, Books, some Beer in Bottles, and other Articles well worthy the attention of Tradesmen and others.

On the same Terms as before.

BY THE EXECUTORS.

Bombay, 23d February 1822.

વેચાણ

મરનાર • મીશનર • ફરાંશીશ
દામકીનશનો • શામોનનુચ્કે
ખબર • ફીમોથી • આપીમેચજે
આજનો • શનીશરવારનો • દહે • તા • ૨૩
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મો • બાકી • રહેલો • શામોન • વેચશે (તેની
બીગત) ફેલ્જમેઝ • તેબલો • તથા • એનોજ
બીજોબી • શામોન — ઢીંચ — ફાપડ — યો
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શાટીન • કુદનો • પાટીમોનો — જહે • એક •
પોરા • લોરાનો • પાટાને — જહો • એક • છરી
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ફાંમનીછે *

એની • બોલી • આગલ • છાપી • ફતી • તે
પરમાણેછે *

તારીખ ૨૩ મી • ફેબરવારી ૧૮૨૨
(વકીલોથી)

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THOMAS M

BAKERY

AT OMBERCARY.

On SATURDAY the 2d of March next,

AT 4 IN THE AFTERNOON

BY order of the administratrix, will be sold by Messrs Kempt and Co. by Public Auction, the well known BAKERY at Ombercary, together with a desirable Dwelling House and out-houses, the Property of the late *Mr. Edward Tadman*, deceased. A Parvoe attends daily, Sunday excepted, to show the Premises, from 10 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon.

Conditions may be known on application to *Mr. Kempt*, with whom also may be seen the Title deeds of the premises in question.

Bombay, 20*th Feb.* 1822.

BAXTER & CO.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION

On THURSDAY next,

A CASE of fine Cutlery, and 3 Cases of Glass Ware, which will be divided into small Lots for the Convenience of purchasers; also a few dozens of Hodgson's Pale Ale, Rum and Hollands &c.

AT 10 O'CLOCK.

A Chariot, and a Shigrampo, in very good repair, with Buggy & Saddle Horses.

B. & C. Have several Horses and Carriges for Sale on Commission.—Also A New Billiard Table with Balls, Cues and Maces complete.

Bombay, 22*d Feb.* 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT DAYARAM RASARAM, Banian Shroff, of Bombay, has this day contracted with BHASKERJEE GOPALLJEE, SADASEWJEE JAGONATHJEE & RAM HUNDER WISRAMJEE, to purchase a House situate without the Town Walls on the Bazar Road leading to the Mombadavey Pagoda in the neighbourhood of a House on right hand belonging to Sunkersett Babool-sett, and left and in front the House of Sunderjee Tarracund Banian, if any person or persons have claim, mortgage, or inheritable right on the same, he or they are hereby required to make the same known to the purchaser within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded.

Bombay 20*th Feb.* 1822.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•ફીર્યાથી•આપીએયેજે

શ્રી•મુંબઇવાલો•શરાફ•નંમિ•દઆરાં અ•રાજારામ•એ•ઘણીએ•ઘેરેર•એક•વે ચાતુ•લેવાનુ•શાટુ•શેની•લાશકરજી•ગો પાલજી•તથા•શદાશીવજી•જગાનાઠજી•ત થા•રામચંદર•વીશરામજી•શાઠે•ફીધુછે— એ•ઘેરેર•શ્રી•બાકારફોટ•ઓટા•બજાર નાં•તથા•મંબાદેવીનાં•રશતા•ઉપરછે• ત થા•એ•ની•જમની•બાજુનાં•પડોશમાં•શે કરે ઠ•બાણુલરોઠનુ•ઘેરેરછે•તથા•એની દાબી•બાજુ•ઉપર•શકારામ•તથા•ઘનો ણક્જીનુ•ઘેરેરછે•તથા•એની• દરજી•તારાચંદ•વાંનીઆનુ• ઉપર•કરએક•લોક•અગાર •અગાર•ગીરવી•દાવો•અ •ફોએતો•તે • ઘણી ૧૪ નીમુદતમાં• રાને•જાહેરકરેતે •કરશે•નફી* રી ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

NOTICE HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT MOOLCHUND RAGOONATHDASS hath by Deed for certain considerations therein expressed, released all claims to the estate and effects of his late Father RAGOONATHDASS ANOOPDASS, and also all Claims and Demands on SEWDASS RAGOONATHDASS, the eldest Son and sole Administrator of the said RAGOONATHDASS ANOOPDASS, and from whom the said Moolchund is now living separately; and that any receipts or discharges relating to the said estate or effects can only be given or granted by Sewdass Ragoonathdass the sole Administrator of deceased's estate: and notice is hereby also given that the said Sewdass Ragoonathdass will, at the expiration of one month from the date hereof, leave Bombay on a pilgrimage, and therefore he requires that all persons who are indebted to him, or to the estate of his late Father, will forthwith pay the amount of their respective debts, or they will be sued for the same in the Court of Recorder of Bombay; & all persons having any Claims on the said Sewdass, or on the estate of his late Father, are requested to send the particulars thereof to the aforesaid SEWDASS RAGOONATHDASS, within 14 days from the date hereof, in order that the same may be investigated, and if correct discharged, and no claim will be received after 14 days.

SEWDASS RAGOONATHDASS,

Bombay 22*d Feb.* 1822.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•ફીર્યાથી•આપીએયેજે

મુલચંદ•રઘુનાઠદાશે•પોતાનો•બાપ•અ રનાર•રઘુનાઠ•અનુપદાશનો•મીલકત• બાબે•એનો•વકીલ•તથા•વરો•છોકરો• તાંમે•શીવદાશ•રઘુનાઠદાશ•પાશેથી•ઉ ચકો•લછને•પોતાની•કુલ•જમરામ•ત દાવાની•કારગાદી•લખી•આપીછે•અને• એ•ઘણી•પોતે•શીવદાશથી•જુદો•નીક લેર્યોછે•એ•વાશતે•કરએક•લોકો•એ• મરનારનાં•લેણાં•બાબત•રશીપ•અગાર • પોચ•અગાર•કારગાદી•લેવી•પડતો•એ•મ રનારનો•છોકરો•તથા•વકીલ•શીવદાશ• રઘુનાઠદાશ•પાશેથી•લે—બીજુ•બબર• આપીએયેજે•એ•શીવદાશ•રઘુનાઠદાશ આજથી•આશ•એક•પઢી•શ્રી•મુંબઇથી બીજે•ગામ•જાતરે•જાએછે•તે•વાશતે• એનાં•પોતાનાં•તથા•એનાં•બાપનાં•મીલ કતનાં•દેવાદાર•લોકોએ•પોતાનુ•દેવુ•ચો એતે•તરત•ચુકાવી•આપે•નફીતો•તેનાં એની•ઉપર•શ્રી•મુંબઇની•ડેનરાબલ• રીકારડર•ફોરટ•અધે•કરીઆદી•થશે— શરવે•લોકોને•જાણ•કરીએયેજે•એ•શી વદાશ•ઉપર•તથા•એનાં•બાપ•ઉપર•જે કોઇ•લોકોનુ•લેલુ•હોએતો•તે•ઘણી•એ એ•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ નીમુદતમાં•પે તાનો•હકાબ•કરીને•તપાશવા•શાકુ•એ કલે•એ•કશાબવા•જગ્યા•મલેઆથી• એ શીવદાશ•રઘુનાઠદાશ•ચુકાવી•આપશે એ•મુદત•થઇ•ગાઆપછી•એ•દાવો•કબુ લ•કરશે•નફી *

તા• ૨૨ મી•ફેબરવારી ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

NOTICE is given that the DAMAGED PIECE GOODS, SAPONWOOD, and TURMURICK, *that lately arrived by Pattamary Palkey, Tendil Coffree, from Calicut, will be sold* in Public Outcry near Maplas Museed on Saturday the 23d, February at 2 P. M. for ready money on account of the underwriters.

Bombay, 15*th Feb.* 1822.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•આપીએય•એવીજે•શનીશાર • વારનાં•દીને•તારીખ ૨૩ મી•ફેબરીવા રીએ•પાછલા•પોરે•કલાક ૨ નાં•રોકડે નાંણે•જાહેર•લીલાંકુ•કરીને•વીઆવાલા એને•કુશાળે•દામીજડ • કાપડ • તથા• શેપંનકુડનાં•લાકડાં•તથા•કુલકછે•તે•આ પલાની•અશ્ટિ•આગાલે•વેચશે—એ•આ લ•કતેઆરી•વાલકી•ટંનડેલ • કાપ્રીમાં• શ્રી•કલીકતથી•આવે•ઓછે *

તા• ૧૫ મી•ફેબરવારી ૧૮૨૨

LALLA FAQUIRA

HAS FOR SALE

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE,

FOR READY MONEY,

A FEW CHESTS

OF

NEW

HYSON TEA.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chests	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net	*per Box*	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do.	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs	*per ½ Tub*	11

ALSO

WINES

AND

LIQUORS,

Hodgson's Pale Ale	*per doz.*	10
London Particular Madeira Wine	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy	*ditto*	18
Holands Gin	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26*th January* 1822.

FOR SALE,

NEW Bengal MATS, fit for Hall, Room and Veranda viz.

Feet	35	by 26
,,	30	,, 20
,,	25	,, 19
,,	30	,, 22½
,,	20	,, 15
,,	50	,, 38
,,	45	,, 34
,,	40	,, 30
,,	35	,, 26

And also Bengal Chariot Harnesses with plated Furniture; at Cursetjee Byramjee's Shop in the China Bazar No. 18.

Bombay, 8*th Feb.* 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of JOHN MACKESEY, Esq. late Surgeon of His Majesty's Sixty Fifth Regiment of foot, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay 15*th Feb.* 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION has been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of administration, of all and singular the several goods, chattels, rights and credits of

Bombardier John Stevens,
——— Thomas Keenan,
Gunner William Cope,
——— John Wright,
——— Christopher Norwood,
——— Timothy Daley,
——— John Hill,
——— John Mulliner,
——— John Winter,
——— Richard Ellun,
——— Edward Glisson,
——— Richard Hemsworth,
Bombardier Archibald Chalmer,
Gunner Edward Burdett,
——— John Chalmers,
——— Thomas Hurley,
——— Andrew Merrick,
——— Thomas White,
——— Dennis Toomay,
Serjeant Watson Waldoon,
Corporal Hugh McLaughlin,
Bombardier Henry Ivemay,
Gunner John Flinn,
——— Peter Harrington,
——— Thomas Wells,
——— Daniel McLean,
——— Hugh Norris,
——— James Laird,
——— James Godfrey,
——— Hugh Moyle,
——— William Norris,
——— William Roberts,
——— Henry Mayor,
——— William Henry,
——— Henry Goulding,
——— Richard Grant,
——— Daniel McCullum,

late of the Honorable Company's Artillery, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar of the said Court for the time being (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay 11*th Feb.* 1822.

Advertisement.

THE Registrar on the Ecclesiastical side of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, being about to close finally the accounts of the administration to the Estates of the late Lieut. *Edward Charles Bunyon*, of the 2d | 6th N. I.

and of

Lieut. *Edmund Grisdale*, of 2d | 4th N. I.

and to pay over the balances, viz. of the former, to Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM AND Co. constituted attornies of *Robert John Bunyon*, the natural and lawful Brother, and administrator of deceased *Edward Charles Bunyon*; and of the latter, to Messrs. RITCHIE STEUART AND Co. the agents of the *Reverend Benjamin Grisdale*, the father of [illegible] *Edmund Grisdale*,—All persons [illegible] by apprized thereof.—Dated this [illegible] of February 1822.

R. WOODHOUSE,
REGISTRAR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Re order of [illegible] Letters of Administration [illegible] Effects of JOHN W[illegible] mbay Mariner deceas[illegible] ted to RICHARD [illegible] of Bombay Esquire; R[illegible] Court, all persons co[illegible] hereby apprized the[illegible] 22d day of February [illegible]

Advertisement.

LETT[illegible]ion, of all singular the go[illegible]ttels, rights & credits of Lieutenant A. DELETANG, late [illegible] Light[illegible] grante[illegible] Recor[illegible] for the[illegible] RICH[illegible] sons c[illegible] of.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of administration in the goods of CLAUDIUS JAMES RICH, Esq, late of Bagdad, deceased, may be granted to MARY RICH, the widow of the said deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

Bombay 22d Feb. 1822.

Mr. Editor.

You have been lately accused of indifference to outstation entertainments; and our gallantry would not permit us to say unjustly, had we been able to trace in *Mrs. Bountiful's letter* one mark of the ready pen, and lively imagination of a female—That Kaira should have preferred this charge, was most unexpected; for by your liberality in publishing the accounts of our amusements, no corner of India can now be ignorant, that we boast of no less than two Theatres and three corps of Amateur performers; and that while the Horse Artillery are striving hard to surpass the non commissioned officers and privates of H. M. 17th Dragoons, the officers of the station are moving in a circle distinct from both, that the mind can find no rest for comparison, beneath the representations of Drury Lane and Covent Garden.—In the *Doctor Pangloss* of last night, like their *Sir Archy* of a former evening, was calculated both to impress us with a just sense of the meanness, and to deter us from following the steps of the Sycophant: And their *Dick Dowlass* displayed again that refined feeling, harmonious intonation of voice, and elegance of action which insensibly rivets the attention upon his every word and movement—*Lord Dudley* too had many excellencies, but to do justice to him, or to the other performers in the *Heir at Law*, would leave no room for comments on the *Miller and his men*.

Our expectations of this celebrated Melodrama had been raised to the highest pitch, and they were not disappointed. We know not however with what feelings last night's representation was viewed by those who had seen it in London; but successful as it must have appeared to all who had not, we would not recommend the repetition of a Drama in which so much interest depends on the scenery. Its necessary inferiority to what we have, or might see, is at once so apparent, that it never can excite more than a momentary pleasure; and on this ground alone, with due deference to those versed in such matters, we are of opinion that unless a stage has proper depth to admit of, and machinery to accomplish the scenic changes with the usual rapidity, the selection should be confined as closely as practicable, to those plays in which the interest depends upon the actors.—We are sure also that *Lothaire's* presence of mind and skilful address—*Claudine's* lovely appearance, *Grindof's* terrific countenance and finished actions, with *Carl's* highly polished humor, have made a far more permanent impression upon an audience of five hundred people, than the Wood, the Cavern, or even the grand explosion with which the piece concluded.

Yours obediently,
A SPECTATOR.

KAIRA,
5th February 1822.

The above communication is an anonymous one.

We have likewise received two other anonymous letters on the same subject, from Momus, and Rutilius; and bearing also a heavy postage.

CAVALRY CANTONMENTS,
Rajampoor, on Kaira,
17th January 1822.

Mr Editor.

Having read a letter in your valuable journal dated 29th December 1821—Signed A Mason, recommending the establishment of a Masonic Lodge at Bombay, and adverting to the advantages that must naturally result from such AN ESTABLISHMENT at the Presidency, and with whose sentiments I *most heartily concur*, I therefore beg leave to say for general information, that the subject has long attracted the notice of many worthy brethern (Free Masons) on this side the Peninsula, who felt the want of such an excellent institution at Head Quarters, one which from earliest ages has been pronounced by the most exalted authorities to yield precedence or honor to none, "*Ancient* as having subsisted from time immemorial, and honorable in every particular, as tending to render all men such who will but conform to its glorious principles."

I further beg to say that for a similar purpose several Gentlemen both civil and military, have become members of the Lodge to which I belong, and have in some measure anticipated the wishes of your Correspondent (A Mason) as we have in the usual legal and constitutional manner recommended the requisite number of those Gentlemen and brethern to the United Grand Lodge of England, for a warrant of constitution to be held in the Province of Guzerat. The first master (or chief) a gallant and distinguished officer of the Bombay army. I am also authorized to say that every assistance in our power as a Masonic Lodge of more than twenty eight 28 years standing No. 361 (*three hundred and sixty one*) held in H. M. 17th Dragoons, shall be most willingly afforded to the proper number of regularly registered Master Masons known to us, *whom we may find, eligible* and worthy in recommending and forwarding their petition for a warrant to be acted upon in any part of this now very flourishing Presidency.

I remain,
Mr. EDITOR,
Your most obedient Servant,
A POST MASTER, No. 361,
Held in H. M. 17th Drags.
and
M. E. Z. Royal Arch Chap
Attached to Warrant.

To
THE EDITOR
OF THE
BOMBAY COURIER.
BOMBAY.

P S Any communication on the subject of Masonry addressed to the Master and Wardens of M. L. No. 131, will meet with due attention, particularly from your Correspondent Y. H. W. &c. &c. A Mason, as being the first to hold out the suggestion of so desirable an object.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 13TH FEB. 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council;

WHENEVER Staff Officers of any branch of the Service who have entered into Security Bonds to Government, wish to obtain leave of absence, rendering it necessary that another officer should be appointed to receive temporary charge of their office; the Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that their applications, in favor of the person whom they may be desirous of being appointed to officiate for them, be accompanied by an engagement on the part of their sureties, to become responsible for such officer during the period of his charge; in the same manner, and to the same extent, as for themselves.

Lieutenant C. C. Massey, of the 2d Batt. 4th Regiment N. I., having, on examination, been found qualified for the duties of an Interpreter in the Mahratta language, is appointed an Interpreter in that language to that Battalion, to which he already stands appointed Interpreter in Hindoostani and Quarter Master.—Date of appointment 15th February 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council confirms the Brigade Orders issued by Colonel Ewart, C. B. on the 1st instant, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant Collis, of the 2d | 8th Regiment N. I., to act as Major of Brigade until the arrival of Captain Lamy, and Lieutenant Athill, of the Engineers to take charge of the Fort of Sholapoor on the departure of Captain Crozier.

Bombay Castle, 14*th February* 1822.

Captain W. H. Stanley, Paymaster to the Baroda Subsidiary Force, is permitted to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs; with leave of absence for six weeks, from the date of his quitting Baroda.

Bombay Castle, 16*th February* 1822.

Lieutenant Frederick Hadow Billamore, of the 2d Batt, 9th Regt. N. I., is appointed to officiate as Quarter Master to that Battalion, agreeably to the General Order of the 22d of June 1820.

Bombay Castle, 18*th February* 1822.

Lieutenant Anthony Morse is appointed to act as Assistant Quarter Master General to the Guicowar Subsidiary Force, vice Stewart deceased.—Date of appointment 1st of February 1822, and Lieutenant Seton is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Governor.

Captain Gerrans, of the 2d | 10th Regiment N. I., is appointed to the Command of Sholapoar, vacant by the nomination of Captain Crozier to the situation of Brigade Major at Satarah.

Bombay Castle, 20*th February* 1822.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. W. Aitchison, Major of Brigade to the Surat Division of the Army, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate, for a period of twelve months, from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Hon'ble.
the Governor in Council.
J. HENDERSON,
Sect. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

16TH FEBRUARY 1822.

MR. John Andrew Shaw, to be Deputy Collector of Sea Customs in the Concans.

21ST FEBRUARY 1822.

Mr. Arthur Crawford, to be 1st Assistant to the Collector at Ahmednuggar.

Mr. George Giberne, to be Register at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. John Pyne, to be Second Register at Ahmedabad.

Mr. William Sprott Boyd, to be Second Assistant to the Collector at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. Henry Frederick Dent, to be Second Assistant to the Political Agent in Candiesh.

Mr. Robert Eden, of the Madras Civil Service, to be Register in the Southern Marhatta Country.

TO HAVE EFFECT FROM
1ST APRIL.

Mr. James Bruce Simpson, to be Acting First Assistant to the Collector at Poona.

Mr. Henry Borradaile, to be Register at Poona.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1822.

The surrender of Lima and the forts of Callao to the South American independent forces appears to be certain. A report of the event having taken place, had been published in a Buenos Ayres paper which has reached Calcutta by way of the Mauritius, and the intelligence seems fully confirmed by the arrival of the David Clarke at Madras, that vessel having spoken with the ship Indian Oak in the straits of Malacca, 76 days from Lima, and which latter vessel reported that, that city and the forts of Callao had been surrendered three weeks previous to her sailing.

In our number for the first of December last, under the head of Parliamentary proceedings, we published the report of Lord Eldon's observations in the case of Wolff appellant, relative to the question of the separation of Petit Juries before verdict in cases of misdemeanor. The House of Lords on the 9th July affirmed the judgment of the Court below refusing a new trial.

The Sarah, Captain Norton, for London, will sail, we are informed, to-morrow. The packets to be sent by her are to be closed at the Post-office this evening.

The Lord Castlereagh, Captain Briggs, is to sail hence for London on the 2d March.

By letters from Point de Galle we learn that the Sarah, Thacker, arrived there on 28th January and was to have sailed again on the following day.

ARRIVALS.—Captain H. Newton, 1st | 4th Regt. Lieut. Col. Shuldham, Qr. Mr. General; Lieut., J. G. Rorison, M. P.; Captain G. B. Brooks; Lieut. W. Ward, 2d | 8th Regt.; Lieut. Col. Barclay, 1st Light Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon T. H. Graham, 2d | 3d Regt.; Cornet C. J. Conyngham, 1st Regt. Light Cavalry; Lieut. and Adjutant A. N. Riddell Pioneers.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. H. Sandwith, 2d | 4th Regt. Captain A. Morse, Assistant Quarter Master General; Captain F. H. Foy Artilery; Ensign Phipps 3d Regt. N. I.

Nautical Chronicle
AND
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—Feb. 18th Brig Tartar, Captain J. Ruide, from Columbo.

DEPARTURES.—16th Ship Francis Warden, Capt. W. Webster, to the Persian Gulph.

—, Turkish Brig Fulock, Nacqudah Mummusse, to Mocka.

17th Ship Marchioness of Hastings, Captain John Rutherford, to Calcutta.

20th Brig Sarah, Commander H. W. Quick, to Columbo.

Passengers by the Francis Warden.
Captain Hart, Persian Ambassador, and Suite.
Passengers by the Ship Marchioness of Hastings.
Mrs. Rutherford, Captain Oude, and Mr. Parker.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—February 3d, H. C. C. Ship Albion, C. Weller, from Aden 20th Jan.—Passenger; Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Cannon, R. Simpson, Esq. F. Law Esq. & Serjeant Cannon,—Children; Misses Sarah Law and R. Arnot, and Master J. Mackie.

4th, Ship David Clark of Calcutta, C. Miller, from China 1st January, Malacca, Singapore and Penang 22d January.

Do. Ship Portsea, E. Worthington, from Calcutta 4th Dec. and Rangoon 24th January.

5th, Ship East Indian, Peter Roy, from Rangoon 24th December.

Feb. 5, Schooner Highland Lass, C. W. Eaton, from Coringa 20th Jan.

6th Ship William Miles, Samuel Beadel, from Calcutta 23d Jan.

8th Ship Perseverance, J. W. Carter, from Calcutta 28th Jan.

DEPARTURES. February 3d, H. M. Ship Leander Captain Gore, for Trincomalie.

Do. H. M. Ship Curlew, Captain P. Blackwood, for ditto.

Do. H. M. Brig Satellite, Captain R. Gore, for ditto.

February 3d, Ship Forbes, R. Rae, for Muscat and Bushire.

5th, Britannia, W. Snell, for Cuvelone.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. C. C. Ship Albion, Capt. C. Weller.
Ship Scotia A. Agnew.
Ship David Clarke of Calcutta, C. Miller.
Ship Portsea, E. Worthington.
Ship East Indian, Peter Roy.
Ship William Miles, Samuel Beadle.
Ship Perseverance, J. W. Carter.
Brig John Shore, J. Sutherland.
Brig Catherine, A. B. Benoist.
Cutter Gertruyd, N. Birnay.
Schooner Highland Lass, C. W. Eaton.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 26 Frances Charlotte S. Missingham from Cape Sept 3.

Jan 27 Palmira J. Lamb from London June 8.

27 Cornelia R. A'Court from Penang Dec. 29.

List of Passengers per Frances Charlotte, Capt. Samuel Missingham from the Cape of Good Hope the 3d of Sept. and Mauritius the 20th of November.

From the Cape of Good Hope.—Miss Ward and child, Mrs. Missingham, Mrs. Moore, Miss Lenson, Messrs. W. Lock, and R. Brown, of the Civil service, Major Vaughan and Capt. Clough, Bengal Infantry, Capt. Ward, Bengal Cavalry, Mr. Charles Robinson, Surgeon, and Mr. Rousac, Merchant.

List of Passengers per Ship Palmira A. Captain J. Lamb, from London the 5th of June, and Trincomalie the 22d of December.

From London.—Miss Agnes Blake, Mr. Walter Ward, Merchant, and Mr. Edward Gaiskell, of the Honourable Company's Military Service.

Passengers per Ship Cornelia from Madras.—Mr. C. D Thomson, and Mr. Cammel. From Penang.—Mr. R. Allan, Notary Public.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 23 Flora J. Sheriff for Bombay.
25 Bencoolen J. B. Anstice for London.
25 Isabella P. C. Foster for Penang.
25 Hero of Malown J. Neish for Batavia.
25 Neptune P. Hurst for Batavia.
25 Catharine J. Endicott for Salem.
25 Casadore J. de Vasconcellos for Macao.
26 Barossa H. Hutchinson for London.
26 Florintea S. Remington for Ceylon.
26 Ajax A. Scott for Gibraltar.
28 Eliza J. Simoes for Macao.
28 Perseverance J. W. Carter for Sumatra.
28 Eclipse J. Stewart for London.
28 Catharine W. Knox for Madras.
28 Earl Kellie R. Edwards for Penang.
28 Penelope D. Hillaire for Pondicherry.
29 Exmouth A. Bamwell for Singapore.
31 Heroine F. Hamilton for Penang.
31 Ferguson J. Richard for Penang.

List of Passengers proceeding to England on the Honourable Company's Chartered Ship Barrosa, Captain Hutchinson.

Captain and Mrs. Wright, Captain and Mrs. Harris, Lieutenant Tempier, Captain Thomas Captain Jeffrys, Captain and Mrs. Mellis, Lieutenant Tyrie, Captain Burgh, Mr. Pennington, and Master Wilson.

List of Passengers proceeding to England on the William Miles, Captain Beadle.—Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Wegerlin and four Children, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. M. W. Browne, Mrs. Pattle and two Children, Mrs. and Master J. Morrison, Mrs. and Master Erskine, Two Misses L'Espigne, Lieutenant Colonel Duncan, 2d Native Infantry, David Scott, Junr. Esq. and Master Hayley.

Correct List of Passengers proceeding to Europe on board the Honorable Company's Ship Marquis of Wellington and Thomas Grenville.

Per Marquis of Wellington, Captain John Blashard.—Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Udny, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Rennon, Mrs. Lockett, Mrs. Mannie, Miss Fleming, the Honorable J. E. Elliot George Chester, Esq. and Duncan Campbell, Esq.—Civil Servants on this Establishment; Peter Rennon, Esq. of the Firm of Fergusson, Clark and Co; Captain Hubbard, His Majesty's 87th Regiment; Dr. Alexander Melville, Assistant Surgeon; Mrs. Sophia Thornton, and James McCagney, on the terms of Charter Party. Children: Masters Edmund Elliot, Gilbert Elliot, William Elliot, Evan Macgregor Murray, Charles Elliot Sarwel, William Dashwood Fane, James Metcalfe Lockett, and John William Lockett; Misses Amelia Elliot, Maria Elliot, Augusta Charlotte Sarwel, Louisa Anne Hemming Fane, Anne Cheste, Sarah Fieldstick, Emily Mc Gahon, and Eliza Lockett.

Per THOMAS GRENVILLE, *Captain William Manning*—Bad East, Mrs. Croft, The Honorable Sir T. H. Esq. Knight; James Butler Esq. Esq.; Lieut. Colonel J. J. Dewar, 18th Native Infantry; Lieut. Colonel McGregor Murray, His Majesty's 3d Dragoons D. A. G. King's Troops in India; Lieut. C. A. Stuart, His Majesty's 24th Foot in command of Invalids; Lieutenant G. Revoir, His Majesty's 17th Foot; and Mr. Henry Hardiswith.

Correct List of Passengers proceeding to Europe on board the Honorable Company's Chartered Ships KINGSTON *and* ALBION.

Per KINGSTON, *Capt. W. A. Bowen.*—Mrs. Craigie, Mrs. Bowen, and Mrs. Harper, Children; Masters Hercules Skinner, William Harmon Baillie Skinner, Charles Octavius Jones, and Margaret Duncan Happer; Misses Georgiana Duncan, and Marian Skinner.—Surgeon.—Mr. Simpson.

Per Albion, Capt. Charles Weller on his Estate his Excellency Francis Law, Esq. a Civil Servant.—Children: Master Law, and Mr. Robert Simpson, Sarah Law, and John Mundee, Misses Norah Charlotte Law.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 30th January, Mr. Henry Hamilton, to Miss Ann Amelia 1st February, Mr. Daniel Isaac, Midshipman to Miss Bernard Paten to Miss Matilda Denton.

On the 26th January

BIRTHS.—At Mylapore, on the 28th Jan. the Lady of J. Hazlewood, Esq. a Son.

At Quilon, on the 12th Jan. the Lady of W. P. Birmingham, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, H. M. 89th Regiment, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 4th Jan. in consequence of a fall from his Horse, Major M. J. Molloy, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.—The Interment on the day evening in St. Mary's Church was performed with Military honours.—The Remains were followed by the Rev. Sir Alexander Campbell. Funeral was attended by the Lord Chief Justice and Judges, the Honorable the Civil and Military of the Station, the principal Inhabitants of the Settlement.—In the evening's ride, as that gentleman on his return taking his usual exercise, a Horse threw him.—The ablest Physicians, his Honour was immediately attended to, but in Medical assistance

(Continued after the Poetry.)

A TALE

ON CIVIL WAR,

WRITTEN BY A PRIVATE OF THE BOMBAY EUROPEAN REGIMENT, INTENDED FOR RECITATION.

Thus stand I here, the veriest wretch of nature,
Made so! by the ambitious house of York and Lancaster.
Twice, have these eyes the bloody carnage viewed;
Twice, England's sons have cut the parental tie asunder;
And twice, have I embrued these hands in kindred blood.
Why has this crimson deluge been?
To uphold the ambitious, merciless mania of man—
To support the crested plume of Ducal York—
Did this unhappy hand, destroy the house of Reynolds;
And the main stem of Reynolds fell by its own branch,
Supporting haughty, proud imperious Margaret;
And I that branch, survive to tell the dreadful tale.
By haughty Warwick's wish, I pluck'd the paly rose,
Swearing allegiance to the House of York, and
My more than self, mine uncle, brother and my father
Pluck'd the crimson rose, swearing allegiance to the pious Henry.
Curs'd be the day, I pluck'd the dreadful flow'r!
And cursed be the hand, that slew my noble sire!
And more accursed be the House of York and Lancaster,
That robb'd the father of his Son, and the infant of his sire!
With bloody hate, and yet more bloody haste,
The flight of time brought on the day of carnage,
Cased in complete steel, the embatti'd armies met.
With most accursed speed, I hied me to the field,
And like an hungry wolf, eager for its prey,
I rush'd foremost to the fight—with mix'd emotion I beheld
A most high mettled youth, dealing with ev'ry blow
Destruction; I rush'd to oppose the destructive hand.
We met, and like a fiery meteor exhausted, he fell,
Exclaiming "Success attend thee Margaret and Henry."
The voice came like a thunderbolt: It was my brother's!
Nobly fighting for his King—I slew my brother!
Heedless and regardless of my fate, I left the fatal spot,
Seeking death and danger in its most horrid shape.
A party of Lancasters, headed by a most experienced leader,
Opposed my passage. Eager for death, I rush'd to meet him.
We fought and breathless paused, and fought, and paused again;
Viewing each other, with most deadly hate, when
With a desperate blow, I pierced his heart.
He fell! and mournfully said, "Thy name, brave youth,
For in this fiery discord, heart is pierc'd by friend and foe."
"I'm of the house of Reynolds, was my exclaim,
And in this day of death, I slew my brother!
He groaning said, "Now hast thou slain thine Uncle;"
Forgave me, breath'd a sigh, and died ————
With all the horrors of the damn'd, I view'd the deadly corse,
And with an agitated breast, I paused, doubtful
Whether I should die by mine own hand, or by the hand of fate.
In my extremes of doubt and death, came rushing down
One of the house of Lancaster; and like a tiger pounced upon me.
I turn'd to meet my fate, and with desperation's aid
I fought, unmindful of life; and by a most unlucky blow,
I cleft the helm of my opponent—
Oh may my tongue for ever cease to speak, it was my father!!
He received the blow unknowing of the hand that gave it.
Oh horror! horror! & this of all sights, the most horrid
* * * * * * * * * *
Madness has seized my brain!
* * * * * * * * *
Methinks I see the clefted helm, and bloody corse,
Ah there it lies—but heaven & earth! what do I see?
My Mother, traversing the field, in search,
Of the dead body of my Father—she pauses,
Wrings her hands, and sighs—now she advances,
Ah! she approaches the body, and in speechless agony,
Views the ghastly sight. With uplifted hands,
She invokes heaven to hear her sorrows. Now,
Calls upon her son, to revenge her wrongs—
Oh call not on me, I 'm spell bound—
The torments of the damn'd have seized me—
I am thine husband's murderer.
Dejected, melancholy, and in pensive agony,
[illegible] the fatal field,
[illegible] dreadful tale to my
[illegible] her son—
[illegible] never, never [illegible] these eyes behold thee more.
This day must fall, the remnant of the house of Reynolds,
And you, dear Mother, left to mourn its ruins
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
My senses are bewilder'd, or my eyes deceive me,
A sight most horrid comes this way,
The Uncle, and my brother—ah! keep off,
Reproach not—Mine uncle shakes his bloody mantle at me.
Ah! they advance. Save me, Save me,
Or I perish. * * * *
Methought I saw mine uncle, and my brother—
The dread sight is gone, and yet,
A most discordant horrid noise assails mine ears:
Myriad of objects flash before my sight,
Fallen Victims to the House of York and Lancaster,
And 'midst the dreadful howl of Discord,
I see my Father: he approaches towards me—
Oh! dear spirit, come not this way, to chide thy son,
My hour glass is almost spent, my bane is in mine hand,
And to make atone, I'll end this hated life—
He smiles upon me, he beckons, and smiles again—
I'll follow it, still it beckons, go on—
I say, go on, I'll follow thee.

(Continued from the third page.)

vain, for he survived the accident only two hours—It is melancholy to reflect that such a fate should have befallen such a man—Encomium is vain—we shall therefore content ourselves by concluding in the words of our correspondent who first communicated the fatal catastrophe, that "even Envy would labor in vain to find one flaw in his character."

At Arcot, on the 29th Jan of the Cholera Morbus, in the 30th year of his age, William Emmis, Arrack Godown Serjeant of that station.

On the 26th Jan. Mr. Jose Antonio Pereire, many years a resident and Merchant of this place.

On the 4th Feb at Vepery, Catherine Eliza Caroline, eldest Daughter of Captain Hatherly, 6th Regt. N. I.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 21st Jan, Capt. John Meller, of the European Invalids, to Martia Rozento.

On the 26th Jan. Mr. Robert Stuart, to Miss S. A. C. Tottie.

On the same day and place, T. P. Oxborough, Esq. to Miss H. Burney.

At Midnapore, on the 23d Jan. William Blunt, Esq. Civil Commissioner at Cuttack, to Eliza Jane, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Goddard Richards.

BIRTHS.—On the 21th January, the wife of Mr. H. P. Cæsper, of the H. C.'s Marine service, of a son.

On the 25th January, Emelia, the wife of Mr. Wayet, Coach maker, of a daughter.

On the 26th January, Mrs Joseph Elly, of a son.

On the 26th Jan. Mrs. Gogerly of a son.

On the 21st January, Mrs Peter Perrin, of a son.

At Barrackpore, on the 25th Jan. the Lady of John Campbell Esq. of a son.

On the 26th Jan. the Lady of the Rev. Hen. Parish, L. L. D. Chaplain, Dum Dum, of a son.

DEATHS. On the 16th January, Alexander Robertson, Esq. of the Firm of Davidson and Co. aged 42 years.

In Calcutta, on the 20th Instant, Captain John Ernestus Webster, 2d Batn. 22d N. I.

On the 21st instant, Mrs. Sarah Gunter, wife of Mr. T. G. Gunter, aged 35 years.

At Soanpore, on the 13th January Major Edward Roughsedge, of the 26th Regiment, N. I. late Commanding the Ramghur Battalion, and Agent to the Governor General.

On the River near Chitpore on the 22d Jan. Surgeon Robert Stanton of the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment N. I.

At Lucknow, on the 7th Jan. Joseph Queiros Senior, Esq. in the service of his Majesty the King of Oudes

EUROPE.

DEATHS.—At Brompton, on the 13th June last after a long and painful series of ill health borne with the greatest fortitude and resignation, Margaret, eldest Daughter of the late James Falconer Esq. of Bombay, aged 21.

Died, on the 21st of July, in Grosvenor-place, aged 21, Frances Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir John Edward Swinburne, Baronet, of Capheaton, Northumberland. The lovely young creature thus consigned to a premature grave, possessed acquirements far beyond her age and sex; and had endured with the gentlest patience the dreadful malady of which she died—an obstruction in the throat that finally prevented the swallowing of food.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9¾d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d per do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 7½ per cent prem.
New Loan 11 "

APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon. M. T. Harris, Principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara.

Mr. James Vaughan, Principal Collector and Magistrate of Malabar.

Mr. E. H. Woodcock, Sub-Collector and Assistant to the Magistrate of Madura.

Mr John Vaughan, Sub-Collector and Assistant to the Magistrate of Canara.

Mr. James A. Dalzell, Sub-Collector and Assistant to the Magistrate of Bellary.

Mr. N. W. Kindersley, Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore.

Mr. Henry Vibart, Register to the Zilla Court of Salem.

Mr. E. R. Sullivan, Assistant to the Chief Secretary to the Government.

His Excellency The Honorable SIR HENRY BLACKWOOD embarked on Saturday afternoon under the customary honors—when the Flag Ship, with the Curlew and Satellite got under weigh for Trincomalie. The ADMIRAL, it is understood, proceeds from Trincomalie to the Malabar Coast and Bombay—The 90 Gun Ship the Ganges lately launched, is now fitting in the harbour, for her voyage to England, and His Excellency intends to inspect her previously to her departure.

The Ship East Indian Captain R[illegible]y, from Rangoon the 24th of December, and the Schooner Highland Lass, Captain Eaton, from Coringa, arrived in the Roads on Tuesday evening.

Passenger, by the East Indian:—Mr. L[illegible]nish.

By the Highland Lass:—Mr. Conwell.

The homeward bound ship William Miles, Captain Beadle, from Calcutta the 23d ult. arrived in the roads yesterday.

PASSENGERS: Mrs, J. Pattle, Mrs Col. Weguelin, Mrs. Col. Brown, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Beadle, David Scott, Esq. Lieut Col. Weguelin, Lieut. Col. M. Brown, Col. Dunkin; Children: Misses Maria Pattle, Louisa Pattle, Flora Lindsay, Eliza Lindsay, Arabella Ward, Louisa Negan, Caroline Negan, Mary Alexander, A. Weguelin; Masters: Henry Bayley, John Weguelin, Thomas Weguelin, George Weguelin William Steplun, John Morrison, Charles Erskine.

G. J. Hadow, Esq. came Passenger on the ship David Clarke, from China.

We lament to state that Major Molloy, Military Secretary to His Excellency The Commander in Chief, was killed on Monday evening last by a fall from his Horse—An accident as sudden in its effects, as it is melancholy, and which has deprived the community at the Presidency of an esteemed and valuable Member. His Remains were interred on Tuesday afternoon in St. George's Burial Ground, with every mark of attention and esteem for his memory.

In the Supplement of Tuesday we gave a statement of the serious affray in the Canton River—and notwithstanding the people of Lintin appear to make no distinction between a party from a man of war and one from a private Ship, the Chinese Authorities at Canton probably will, as they have heretofore generally done—and that we shall find no permanent serious consequences as relates to the Trade had resulted from this unfortunate occurrence,—although the Chinese Laws appear to be so strict and unalterable—but this, if we may judge from former occurrences, seems to be more where the offending party is weak, and where rich security merchants are implicated.

After the foregoing was prepared for the Press, we learned by the arrival of the David Clarke, that the Trade had not been authoritatively stopped at the date of her departure—and that it was not known at the time, what would be the determination of the Viceroy. Trade however, it seems, had been at a stand for a few days, for which some excuse was alleged quite unconnected with the Lintin affray—the Chinese it appears, acknowledge that one man had been killed, and four or five badly wounded.

The Siamese, we learn by this arrival, were peaceably disposed towards us—they have not invaded our territory on the Queda shore, where there is hardly a guard—All apprehension of an attack on Penang appears now to be over—and indeed seems to be considered by many, as groundless from the beginning.

In the straits of Malacca, on the 14th Ultimo, the David Clarke fell in with the Ship Indian Oak, Captain Green, 76 days from Lima; she reported the surrender of that City and the Forts of Callao to the Independent Army and Navy, three weeks before she sailed. The trade, they also reported, was very bad—several ships on the Coast not having been able to dispose of their Cargoes.

A smart shock of an Earthquake appears to have been felt at no great distance to the Westward on the 29th Ultimo at about 1 o'clock P. M. The following are communications from Correspondents upon the subject of this occurrence.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

SIR,

The shock of an Earthquake has just been felt at this station—To the writer of this, the noise appeared like that of large stones rolling along the roof of the house from East to West; and he cannot better convey an idea of the sensation he experienced than by comparing it to what must be familiar to all, the vibratory motion occasioned by a heavy carriage passing rapidly along [illegible] paved street.

He finds on comparing notes with some of [illegible] that one distinctly felt his chair to move under him,—another says the tiled roof of his house has been so much disturbed, that day light now makes its appearance in several places; and a third, who has not much reason to confide in the strength of his roof, actually took to his heels in the utmost trepidation.

The shock occurred exactly at one P. M. Thermometer at the time 80. The sky was cloudless and a gentle breeze blowing from the N. E.—The air has been delightfully cool for some time past.

CHITTOOR,
29th January 1822. A.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

SIR, MADRAS.

Phenomena which bring into dispute the stability of the great Creation present a topic for knowledge which it is presumed will be no less interesting to the whole of your Readers, that it will prove to those Philosophers, whom the knowledge of facts alone enable to form conclusions, which may lead to important discoveries, and to the elucidation of mysteries, the most awful to mankind.

It thus becomes the pleasing duty of every individual who may conceive it to be in his power, to furnish information of the above tendency; which conclusion must plead an apology for my addressing you on this occasion, and which I trust the following true narration will render satisfactory.

On the 29th Instant at about 10 minutes before one o'clock P. M, a considerable shock of an Earthquake was heard and felt at this station, an awful rumbling noise like that of distant thunder seemed to vibrate through the empty bowels of the Earth in a direction from S. E. by S. to the north of Vellore, and which continued for about 10 minutes— a concussion of the atmosphere was at the same time felt—The Houses shook, broken tiles and dust fell into the Rooms where occupants stood amazed until reflection too well justified their suspicion of the awful cause—When many removed from one apartment to another (until it ceased) apparently in wild suspense. The Natives immediately knew it to be an Earthquake, and the old Inhabitants affirm that a similar one was felt at this station some years ago with the exception that the rumbling then seemed to proceed in an opposite direction.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most devoted obedient Servant.
VELLORE, ADOLESCENS.
31st January 1822.

[*Government Gaz. Feb.* 7, 1822.

The following Vessels anchored in the Roads since our last publication.

Ship David Clarke, Captain C. Miller, from China the 4th, and Malacca, Singapore and Penang the 22d January.

Passengers.—G. J. Hadow, Esq and 14 Natives.

Ship Portsea, Captain E. Worthington, from Calcutta the 4th December, and Rangoon 24th January.

[*Madras Gaz. Feb.* 9, 1822.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Lieut. Colonel A. Molesworth, 2d Bat. 25th N. I.; Major J. R. Cleghorn, Engineers; Captain J. Macdonald, 1st Bat. 1st N.; I. Lieutenant J. Tredell, Assistant Commissary General, Bengal Establishment; Lieut. J. Macartney, 1st Battalion Pioneers; Lieutenant Chauvel, 2d Battalion [illegible] Infantry.

DEPARTURES.—[illegible]ant H. F. Bowness, Fort Adjutant [illegible]ipatam; Assistant Surgeon W. K. [illegible] Battalion 7th N. Infantry.

The Maste[illegible]alle reports that there were fo[illegible]ffing yesterday, and that one [illegible] her masts.

[*Ca*[illegible]*anuary.* 1822.

(Co[illegible]*)*

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Ch[illegible]
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVE[illegible]
Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due[illegible]
Subscribers at out-stations who requre all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are reque[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

BUY.]—WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1822.—[—SELL.

Rs. As. Prem.			Rs. An Prem
1819 & 1820	19 0	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation.	18 8
	14 14	Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May, 1821.	14 10
	18 0	Loans 1813 to 1817.	17 8

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 17TH DEC. 1821.

Mr. Wm. Dent, additional Register of Cuttack, and joint Magistrate stationed at Balasore.

THE 25TH JANUARY, 1822.

Mr. W. J. Sands, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal, and Court of Circuit, for the Division of Benares.

Mr. R. H. Rattray, Third Judge of ditto ditto ditto.

Mr. E. C. Lawrence, Fourth Judge of ditto ditto ditto.

Mr. J. A. Pringle Judge and Magistrate of the district of Rajeshahy.

Mr. [illegible] Molony, Superintendent of Law Suits and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, Deputy Registe of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, and Translator of the Regulations.

Mr. Hy. Millet, Register of the Zillah Court of Bhaugulpore, and joint Magistrate stationed at Monghyr.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM, 26TH JANUARY 1822.

Mr. William Richard Young, First Assistant to the Secretary to the Government in the Political Department.

A report has reached Calcutta that General Dalzel has been appointed to fill up the vacancy on the General Staff of Bengal, and General Pritzler on the Staff of Madras.

We have been informed that it is the intention of the principal Civil Servants residing at the Presidency to propose an address to Government, soliciting the Governor General in Council to move the Honorable the Court of Directors to establish a Furlough for the benefit of their Civil Servants on this Establishment, and we have been requested to state for the information of such gentlemen belonging to that Service as may not have seen the Paper which has been circulated on the subject, that a General Meeting will be held to consider the matter at the Town Hall on Monday the 28th Inst. at Eleven o'Clock in the morning.

A Correspondent has communicated to us the following Caution to Ladies visiting the Park at Barrackpore.

"On Sunday se'nnight a party of Ladies and Gentlemen from Serampore crossed the water to visit the Park, when their attention was arrested by the sight of the Buildings, inhabited by the Wild Beasts, &c. On arriving near them, one of the party, an elderly Lady, whose curiosity had been excited to inspect the Beasts more minutely, very incautiously applied her head too close to the bars of the den inhabited by three hungry Leopards, one of which made a sudden spring at her, and pulled her Bonnet from her head, bearing away the prize triumphantly into a corner, to the great astonishment of the surrounding spectators. The Bonnet was strongly contested for by the three Leopards, and each had a share of the prey."

[*Gov. Gaz. January* 24.

SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR RANGOON BAR.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Having lately returned from Rangoon, I beg leave to intimate to the Public at large, through your widely circulated Journal, the following remarks on Rangoon Bar; for should the Ships frequenting Rangoon attend only to Mr. Horsburgh's directions, without waiting for a Pilot, (which at times they may be compelled to do from stress of weather) they will surely run aground and suffer considerable damage; therefore, the following remarks may be useful to every Navigator frequenting that port.

In the S. W. monsoon, when they are apt to encounter severe weather on the spring, in order to facilitate the navigation over the Bar, bring the Elephant to bear N. by W. and the Eastern Grove of Trees, from N. ¾ E. to N. by E. and steer for it: you will lessen the depth of water from 5 to 4, and ¾ less 4 fathoms, at half flood; until the Elephant bears N. W. whence the depth increases to 5 and 5¼ fathoms; and when the Elephant bears W. N. W. you are clear; but borrowing on the middle ground, do not come under 3 fathoms, and on the Eastern Land not under 8¼ fathoms; for in 10 fathoms, next cast you will be aground.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

NAUTICUS.

Calcutta, Jan. 11, 1822

SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR TABLE BAY.

Cape Town Gazette, September 27, 1821.

Government Advertisement.—Notice is hereby given, that a Light House, with a double light, is now building, on the projecting Point of Land between the Great Mouille or Moulin Battery, and three Anchor Bay, under the Lion's Rump, at the entrance of Table Bay As soon as this building shall be completed, due Notice thereof will be published in this Gazette, and will be as generally communicated, as possible by other means.

The following are the Directions, under which Vessels may enter Table Bay in the dark, after the Light House shall be completed.—By his Excellency's Command.

Cape of Good Hope, September 28, 1821. (*Signed*) C. BIRD. *Secretary.*

Directions for Sailing into Table Bay, by Night.

Ships coming from the Southward and Westward with a leading wind, not having made the Light House before night, may steer along the Coast to the N. E. until they open the Lights of the rising Land, about the Lion's Head, when the two Lights will be their breadth open of each other, and bear about E. by N.; they may then haul in towards them, taking care as they approach to keep them well open on the starboard bow: Steer to the Eastward, until the Lights come on with each other. i. e. are in one, or until they bear S. W. ¼ S. they will then be abreast of the North Western extremity of Table Bay, and may haul in S. by E. or S. E. according to circumstances, for the Anchorage;—when the Lights are shutting in by the rising Land of the Upper Mouline Battery, bearing N. W. by W. they will be approaching the outer Anchorage, where they may safely anchor for the night, in 7 or 8 fathoms Water, fine Sand. Care should be taken not to run into less than 5½ or 6 Fathoms, unless well acquainted

Ships coming from the Northward and Westward, should observe the same Directions, with respect to passing the Lights, &c.

Ships working in, with the wind from the south and Eastward, after being abreast of the Lights, should not stand to the Eastward farther than 2¼ or 3 miles, or until they shoal the Water to 8 or 7¼ Fathoms.

N. B. The Bearings are all by Compass, Variation 27 Westerly.

J. GOODBRIDGE *Master Attendant.*
H. M. Naval Establishment.
[*Cal. Jour. January* 24.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WEGUELIN.

Few perhaps have left this country for their native land after a life of more anxious and undeviating assiduity in the discharge of their public duties, and whose claims to the gratitude of their employers have been less generally known, than the subject of this brief notice.

Lieutenant Col. Weguelin, our late Commissary General, embarked a few days ago on board the ship William Miles for England. He quitted that country in the latter end of 1781, and his services since that period have been many and meritorious. For the space of fifteen years he was constantly employed in the Frontier Provinces, or elsewhere in the subaltern duties of the Army, and during the years 1790, 91 and 92, was present, on the Coast, with Colonel Cockerell's Detachment in the war against Tippoo. He was engaged in the battle of the 15th of May, 1791, and at the assault of the Enemy's entrenched camp and lines before Seringapatam. He accompanied the centre column under the Marquis Cornwallis's personal command, and commanded a Company with troops stationed in Sibbald's Redoubt, which for a whole night and the succeeding day repulsed the repeated attacks of the enemy's principal force.

After a long period of varied service and employment he was subsequently present at Bhurtpore, and for some years ably filled the situation of Deputy Judge Advocate General in the Field. On promotion to a regimental Majority, he was called to the difficult command of an Expedition for the occupation of Macao, under circumstances of an unprecedented nature, when it was deemed necessary to occupy that island for its eventual defence against an anticipated attack from the French. He was then honored with the local rank of Colonel, and the temper, forbearance, and firmness, exhibited by Colonel Weguelin under an unusual series of difficulties to which the jealousy of the Chinese Government exposed the troops of the Expedition, were on his return distinguished by the particular approbation of the Supreme Government in Public Orders, and in Letters from the Military Secretary, and Adjutant General of the Army.

In 1810 Colonel Weguelin was appointed Deputy Commissary General; and in that capacity proceeded with the Expedition to the Isle of France, in charge of the Army Commissariat. His exertions in this service also received the acknowledgements of Government. Shortly after his return to Bengal, (in 1821) he was called to the responsible situation of Commissary General. While thus employed, although the original and more momentous features of the Commissariat Department were not modelled under his first guidance or superintendance—yet his abilities as an Accountant, and his ready power of methodizing the general system of duties and accounts, either in the wider scale of their extended operation, or in their minute and more intricate details, have been the object of admiration to all who have had the opportunity of immediately witnessing and appreciating them. The general results are known to all, but the anxious, patient, and unwearied application of Colonel Weguelin to his duties,—his ceaseless and unobtrusive devotion to this one unchanging object for the last sixteen years, under public trusts, and difficulties of no common magnitude and importance, will long live in the admiring recollection of those who have known him;—and, that these high qualifications have not been otherwise unmarked, will be seen by the following Extract from a Public Letter from the Military Secretary to Government to his address, while on the eve of Departure for his native country.

Extract of a Letter to Lieut. Col. T. M. Weguelin, late Commissary General, from the Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

"Your zealous and indefatigable services in the Commissariat, from its first establishment until the present time, the last Eight years and a half at the head of the Department, embracing a series of Military operations on a scale of magnitude not before that period witnessed in India, have been equally creditable to yourself and beneficial to the public interests.

"His Lordship in Council considers it but an act of justice to record the expression of this sentiment, and to add that the attention and careful fidelity with which you have unceasingly endeavoured to promote the efficiency of the department entrusted to your charge, and to economise the public funds of the State; under circumstances which demanded unremitted regularity and exertions in the important duties of your office, entitled you to the acknowledgements of Government.

"The closing of your accounts will necessarily be brought before the Honourable the Court of Directors, when the Governor General in Council will derive considerable gratification in offering to the notice of the Court, the name of an Officer, who, whether in his Regiment or on on the General Staff of the Army, has invariably merited the approbation of his superiors."—*Government Gazette.*

LATE MAJOR ROUGHSEDGE,

Died at Soampore, sixty miles south of Sumbhulpore, on the 13th of January, of a fever which had harassed him above three months, Major Edward Roughsedge of the 26th Regiment N. I. late Commanding the Ramghur Battalion, and Agent to the Governor General. Few men will be more generally or more justly regretted than this distinguished Officer, of whom it may be said with entire justice, that he was an ornament alike of the service to which he belonged, & of private society. In public life, his undeviating rectitude of conduct secured to him the approbation of Government, and the confidence and love of all in any way placed under his controul. Raised when a very young man to the command of an important corps, and placed in a very responsible and confidential situation, frequently calling for the exercise of extensive [civil as well as military powers, he invariably conducted himself with wisdom, probity, and humanity. In a long course of years, and amidst various clashing interests and open and concealed enmities, he managed the affairs of the numerous small principalities on the South West frontier with approved integrity and judgment; and in the settlement of all their disputes, whether arising amongst themselves, or with the Government, evinced a sound discretion, great personal purity, and the most even-handed justice. His affability with the natives both high and low, his thorough knowledge of their customs and language, his undeviating kindliness of feeling and attention to their prejudices, wishes, and interests, had gained him such an ascendancy over them, that his name was a password for every thing just and honorable: and his order ranged undisputed over a tract of country extending several hundred miles, and comprising many different tribes and classes of men. In 1813, when our provinces were threatened with an invasion by the Pindarees, he was entrusted with the important post of defending the frontier between the Soane and Cuttack; and about three years ago the unlimited confidence which Government had long reposed in him was crowned, and the importance of his situation enhanced, by his nomination as Political Agent: an appointment the duties of which he had in fact long virtually exercised.—As a soldier, Major Roughsedge had frequent opportunities of shewing that he combined all the principal virtues of Military life,—daring courage, intrepidity, utter carelessness of self, kind consideration for his officers and men, protection of his friends, and clemency to his enemies. He successively subdued various refractory chiefs without cruelty or oppression; and on every occasion shewed the utmost desire to avoid hostilities and spare blood.

In private life, Major Roughsedge was not less estimable. His unsparing hospitality has been experienced, at one time or other, by half of his brother Officers, and was indeed proverbial throughout India. To the Officers of his corps he so demeaned himself, that he was held by them in the light of an elder brother, rather than of a master or superior. He possessed great sweetness of disposition and amiability of temper; so that those who lived with him for years never saw him angry or even ruffled—such was his amenity. His benevolence and munificence might be termed princely; and yet so little conscious was he of their value, that he felt surprise, and even displeasure, if any covert act of his kindness were accidentally mentioned before him.--In conversation he was unassuming, amusing and instructive. He had carefully cultivated a naturally very superior understanding by extensive reading, and was full, on almost every subject, of information. In argument he was clear, acute, and convincing;

and his repartees were lively and pointed, without being personal or illnatured. So much indeed of the true milk of human kindness was mixed up with his nature, that the writer of these hasty lines, who had the happiness of knowing him well, firmly believes he scarce ever remembered an injury a few days after it had been committed, and never cherished enmity against a living being.—That such a man should be untimely cut off from his family, friends, and country, whilst in possession of station, fortune, high reputation—all that renders life valuable—is most afflicting; and to his friends would be scarce endurable, if the sad uncertainty of human prospects and enjoyments did not daily teach them the bitter lesson of resignation.—*Government Gazette.*

For the information of our Commercial friends we give insertion to the following Document, with which we have been very obligingly furnished, relative to the arrangements made lately by the Dutch Government of Java for regulating the Duties, &c. of the Port of Batavia.

PUBLICATION OF THE NETHERLAND GOVERNMENT.

First.—That on all transshipments in the roads one duty only shall be paid, with this understanding that in every case the highest of the two must be charged.

Second (*a*)—That by the word "lossen" is to be understood the *Breaking Bulk* but not the landing of the Goods, so that, whenever it is intended to make use of the entrepôt, it must be communicated on the first entry.

(*b*) That by the word "value" is not to be understood the prices of the Goods at foreign Places, but the prices as they really are here, or the Invoice Price increased with 30 per cent. as stated in article 16, relative to the payment of Import Duties.

(*c*) That no Goods below the value of 8,000 Rupees shall be admitted into entrepôt with exception of Flour, Salt Provisions, Wines, Spirits and Beer, which will be admitted to the amount of 4,000 Rupees.

(*d*) That no less quantity of Goods than to the value of 4,000 Rupees, shall be admitted to be entered for Import or Export, nor may they consist of parts, but only whole packages will be admitted.

(*e*) That no Export of Goods brought into entrepôt is allowed before the same has remained 14 days in entrepôt, except in particular cases, when a permission must be obtained from the Board of Finance.

(*f*) That whenever the Goods in entrepôt are not to be exported again but really imported, the Duty already paid of two per cent. shall be deducted from the Import Duty.

Third, (*a*)—That all ships sailing under the Dutch Flag (but belonging to the Colony) when cleared out from Foreign, European or American Ports, are to pay the same Import Duty as Foreign Ships from Foreign Ports.

(*b*) Course of Exchange for Foreign Monies of Account, viz.

The Netherlands Guilder,.....	25	India Stivers
The Pound Sterling, ...	10	Guilders,
The Five Frank,.....	2	ditto,
The Danish Dollar, ...	2	ditto,
The Portuguese Milres, ...	3½	ditto,
The Spanish Dollar, ...	66	Stivers,
The 100 Sicca Rupees, ...	110	Guilders,
The 100 Arcot or Madras Rupees, ...	105	ditto,
The Surat Rupees, ...	4	ditto,
The Star Pagoda, ...	3½	ditto,
The China Tsail, ...		

Fourth.—That no Los or Laad-Eedul shall be of longer duration than 8 days.

Dated at Batavia, 13th Oct. 1821.

(Signed) VAN DER CAPELLEN,

[*John Bull.*

The Report of Saturday announced the arrival of the Ship Frances Charlotte, from the Cape the 3d of September, and the Isle of France the 20th of November. From this last quarter a Letter has been received, dated Buenos Ayres, September 8th, enclosing a printed Paper in Spanish, the Original of which has been handed to us, and of which the following is a hasty Translation:—

"VIVA LA PATRIA."

Citizens,—Although the Government has not yet received any official intelligence of the entry of General San Martin into the Capital of Peru, it hastens to announce it as certain, from the tenor of the following

Letter from a respectable Englishman, residing in Santiago de Chili, to another Englisman in this city.

My Dear Friend, *One o'clock P. M. August* 13, 1821.

I have this instant received the glorious news of the Fall of Lima. The Montezuma has entered this port, with accounts that San Martin has entered Lima, by force of arms.

You will give Games 150 piastres if he is the first that brings this news.

The bearer of the above letter is D. F. Games, who happened to be in the valley of Aconcagua, procuring provisions for a journey across the mountains to convey to Mendoza arms and money of the Chilian Government; and by this opportunity came the intelligence of the occupation of Lima by the Liberating Army, which was celebrated by salutes and rejoicings.

Games heard what took place at the house of the Governor of the town of Aconcagua, obtained a copy of the despatch, and undertook the passage of the mountains. On the side of the mountain (above the valley of Aconcagua) a man with a white flag in his hand made a signal to him, but not being very willing to go back on his road, the person with the white flag, who was an English Gentleman, came on and gave him charge of the above letter, confirming the news to him. Games left a copy of the intelligence which he had obtained from Aconcagua in the hands of the Governor of Mendoza.

Thus has terminated, at the end of the eleventh year, the glorious War of our Independence. The immense tract of fertile countries which extend from the banks of Rio de la Plata to the Orinoco are now independent, both in fact, and of right; and only the broken ruins of Tyranny are now to be found in them. They shall be happy, for the Mighty Being who governs the destinies of nations, hath thus decreed; and after three centuries of ignominy of slavery, and of debasement, has with benignant eyes regarded America.

MORE IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The same messenger, Games, says that as he passed the mountains, the forces which had been sent against Carreras were but nine leagues distant from his camp; and that subsequently on the road he heard that on the 24th of August last he had been routed and put to precipitate flight; he adds that he had even seen the Dispatch which the Commander in Chief sent to Riojah, as a precaution, lest Carreras should take refuge with that people.

Far from us, be barbarous Despotism, and senseless and licentious Anarchy, that genuine Liberty may be established on the firm foundations of Virtue and Justice."

Of the accuracy of the foregoing intelligence we suppose there can be no reasonable doubt. We do not know exactly by what occasion this Spanish Paper found its way from Buenos Ayres to the Mauritius; but of the authenticity of the Paper itself, from which the above is translated, we can have no doubt.

Nagpore January 12, 1822.—The Madras Nagpore Subsidiary Force is breaking up. The 3d Light Cavalry and Horse Artillery, under the command of Major Rainsford of the former Corps, marched out of the lines on the 11th instant, for Secunderabad; the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment and 2d Battalion 23d Regiment, Madras Infantry, under the command of Colonel Wisett of the former Corps, marched this-morning, the 6th for Bangalore and the 23d for Bellary; the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, marched this-morning out of the lines, for Jaulnah; the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment and 2d Battalion 20th Regiment, move out to-morrow morning, under the command of Major Yates of the latter Corps; the Foot Artillery Madras European Regiment, quit this on the 17th, for the new road through the Hills towards Ellore, under the command of Major Nixon of the Artillery; by which route, also the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment proceed from Chandah. In a week more, there will not (with the exception of those Officers now attached to the Presidency or in the Rajah's Service), be a single man of the Madras Army within sight of Seetabuldee Hill. It is understood, as being extremely probable, that the Bengal Subsidiary Force will form a new Cantonment, on the banks of the Canaan River, and that the present scite will be abandoned; this is a severe blow to the Officers of the relieved Force, as their private property in houses, which will be consequently lost, amounts to the large sum of upwards of One and a Quarter Lac of Rupees,—this loss will press heavily upon many of the Officers for years to come unless Government relieve them from it. Unfortunately, for a considerable part of the Force, they only arrived here within the last ten and eleven months, and have consequently had but little use of their houses.—*Letter.*

[*Cal. Jou. Jan.* 30.

By letters received from our Correspondent in Oude, we learn that a Military force under the command of Major Faithfull was about to be employed in that province against the Rajcomar Zemindars in the Akberpore and Despore districts. The object of this detachment is to establish the authority of the new Aumial Gholam Hoosain, and to reduce many strong holds which these turbulent tribes have erected. A squadron or two of the 1st Light Cavalry had been ordered from Benares to assist in the operation, and a battering train in preparation at Cawnpore, which moved towards Sultanpore about the 14th instant.

The following Extracts of a letter received from a Gentleman who accompanied Mr. Crawford's Mission, have been kindly handed to us for publication.

Penang, 11*th Dec.* 1821.—I open this to say, 100 sepoys have just been sent from hence to *Quedah* in the dominions of the King of *Siam*, on account of some aggression on the part of the latter. Rice here is very scarce—there is in short almost a famine, so great is the scarcity. The occasion of the war with *Siam* appears to have been this. The King of *Siam* having sent some troops against the Vice King of *Quedah*, he fled and sought protection at *Penang*, which the Governor afforded him, and seized a Siamese ship which left Calcutta a little before us, and arrived here ten days ago, and immediately sent 100 sipahees under Lieut. Cooke, to take the part of the self exiled chieftain. Mr. Crawfurd is using his utmost endeavors to procure the liberation of the ship, and to procure an amicable settlement of the differences.

December 12*th.* All the truth is out about the Siamese war now. The King of *Quedah* came over here for protection, he gained it, a hundred sipahees were sent to guard him, who had a skirmish with the Siamese, beat them, returned them their arms, sent them home, and told them never more to think of giving them any trouble; and the ship is detained here for the purpose of piloting us, at the request of the captain, whom I have seen at Mr. Crawfurd's house in Calcutta.

December 15.—This is Christmas day and I open this once more to tell you of an adventure that occured early this morning. We had retired to our "downy couches" and just "fast locked in the arms of Morpheus," when a "Hermes" came with news to the Governor from the God of War. This was no other than a messenger from one of the Company's cruizers outside of the harbour, announcing that a Malay fleet of 100 sail of prows, and upwards, was in sight, and appeared to be bearing down on the island. You may judge that all was bustle and confusion; the alarm bell was rung; fires were lighted on the hill; the houses illuminated; the soldiers called out; and orders sent to the ships in the harbour to load and double shot their guns. In this state we have been all day, and now, at 8 at night, the prows are still in sight. I know not how it will end but I will keep this open and write you. By the bye, I must send this from Sincapore, as no ship is likely to sail soon from hence.

December 28.—An opportunity offers quite unexpectedly of sending this to Calcutta, and of course I embrace it. The island is now again quite tranquil, the prows having left it, and I expect we shall leave it on the 2nd or 3rd of January, 1822. I write this from Queda, were we have a tent, and are engaged in a tyger hunt.

Beng. Hurk. Jan. 31.

English Extracts.

THE CORONATION.

The public spirit and attention of Lord Gwydir, and the excellent use made of the facilities he granted by our diligent contemporaries of the daily and weekly press, have rendered even the most minute details of the Coronation of George IV. so familiar to the country, that it would be a work of utter supererogation in us, especially as our Nos. 232 233, 234, contained a particular description of the enthronement of his late majesty, to attempt an account of that august ceremony. Its general impression, gleanings of anecdote, and the elucidation of such parts as are in nearest connection with literature and the arts, are therefore the only matters to which we propose to apply our brief and miscellaneous notes.

The great improvements which have taken place in the avenues and streets of Westminster, the openings made round St. Margaret's church and the Abbey, and above all the permanent removal of the courts and buildings which disfigured the upper end of the magnificent Hall, and the restoration of windows in its roof, contributed to render the present spectacle much more splendid than it ever could have been on any former occasion. Even in 1761 the fine approach by Parliament-street had no existence, and the narrow inconvenient passage by King-street, was the principal approach to the superb pageant. Unfavourably for the procession of 1821, as contrasted with the preceding, it was from the nature of circumstances, abridged of all that variety of charm which the appearance of a Queen, attended by the female rank and beauty of England, would have conferred. It is true, that as spectators, the finest and most exalted forms of native loveliness, brightened the scene; but it must have been graceful and gorgeous beyond imagination, could we have witnessed, intermingled with the masculine pomp, and wisdom, and valor of the land,

——"Auro
Ductores longe effulgent cetcroque decori."

the robed and coroneted band of its proudest hearts and fairest ornaments, consecrating a dignified and virtuous sovereign at the altar of God.....Why this was not done, and what exhibition was substituted for it, are the most, perhaps the only, painful reflections of the day.

"'Tis true 'tis pity—pity 'tis 'tis true."

The aspect of the Hall, when his Majesty ascended the royal seat or king's bench, was wonderfully impressive. He looked every inch a King, and the antique fashion of the ringlets which descended to his shoulder, composed admirably with the regal dress and decorations. Over his head was a square canopy, but not in good taste; it ought to have been in the ancient shape of a cross: and the screen at the north end (instead of its mixed character) in trefoils and lozenges, to correspond with the venerable gothic of the building. In the body of the Hall below, the splendid train was marshalled. On the right and left the galleries to the lowest seat, were filled with richly attired individuals of both sexes; the most remarkable boxes being those on each side of the raised platform, where the princesses of the blood royal, & the representatives of foreign courts were placed; and that immediately adjoining the platform on the left allotted to the peeresses of England. In the latter, we were peculiarly affected and delighted to see the Countess of Mornington, the Cornelia of our times, and mother of three peers among the dazzling crowd which waited the advance of the greatest monarch in the world. What sensations must have been her's!—it were happy for a matron to die even before they could became food for remembrance. The hero of his country and age, the immortal Wellington, was performing the distinguished duties of lord high constable under the eye of his honoured parent; the Marquis of Wellesley, who had filled the greatest offices in the kingdom, was near his greater brother; and not far removed we observed the third son, the newly created Baron Marlborough, whose long and eminent services well entitled him to that reward. The Duchess of Wellington was by the side of her husband's mother, and the third generation of this illustrious race, was one of the interesting youths who bore the train of the King! Grand as was the whole, we must say that this family group offered irresistible attractions to our minds.

It is not one of the least pleasing recollections of our late revered sovereign that he was exceedingly fond of children;* and we rejoiced to observe, in the conduct of his successor several striking proof of his entertaining the same amiable feeling. It is a sure sign of a good heart. When his young pages were introduced, it is impossible to convey an idea of the urbane and cordial manner in which he shook hands with them, and the expression of benignity with which he spoke to them.

Every thing being prepared, the procession moved from the Hall: the throwing open the folding doors greatly augmented the effect, and presented a vista into the full light of day of surpassing splendor. The waving of plumes, the lustre of magnificent apparel, the glistening of jewels, the regulated motion within, were not more imposing than the military eclat and the multitude of living countenances, tier above tier, and every eye directed to the glories issuing from the portal which the sight caught in the popular assembly without. The King marched with a firm and dignified step in front of the canopy upheld by barons of the Cinque Ports, of whom Edward the Confessor declared†—

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* We have been told many instances of this partiality. Walking in Windsor-park one day with General C——, his Majesty took notice of a fine healthy boy, about four years old. The urchin, in turn, took a fancy to the King's handsome riding whip, and the benevolent father of his people surrendered it to the unceremonious claimant. General C——, with some persuasion, retrieved his royal master's property, and restored it; but the child renewed his attack, and again got possession. The General could now only succeed by exchanging his own whip for the King's; but when he presented the latter, it was received with evident displeasure; and when the disappointed boy came up once more, he not only obtained the object of his desire, but was permitted to bear it off in triumph, which he did by getting astride upon it, and trotting away, to the manifest gratification of the kind and good monarch.

We remember another amusing instance of the same character. His Majesty riding across Kew Bridge, was accosted at the turnpike by a chubby elf, crying, "*What 'll ye buy, what 'll ye buy, Gooseberries?*" This was the son of a butcher of Whitechapel, residing with his relatives of the toll gate. His Majesty inquired into the meaning of his strange address, "*What 'll ye buy, governor?*" and laughed heartily at the explanation. Soon after, travelling that same way he perceived his old acquaintance and with the utmost good humour he led him with "What will ye buy, what will you buy, governor."

† See Mantell's Coronation Ceremonies and Customs, relative to the Barons of the Cinque Ports.

Quod libeant homines suos in Curia nostra.

It may be worth noticing, that from the coronation of Elenor, the wife of Henry III, anno 1236, to this era, the barons of the port, have claimed and enjoyed this remarkable privilege. At the late coronation, among other directions for their dress, it was intimated that "the wigs [were] to be according to the Earl Marshal's order;" and from the want of a table in the Hall, they stood till half past nine o'clock, and went to their barge without a dinner. On the present occasion, the spiritual peers sat at the table they claim, the nearest to the King in the Hall on his Majesty's right hand; but they were provided elsewhere.

The grandeur of the ceremony in the Abbey seemed to us to exceed even the Hall. It was more solemn, and the *coup d'œil* was more sublime, particularly at the moment when the crown was placed on his Majesty's head, all the nobles put on their coronets, and shouts and acclamations of "God save the King—God bless the King," burst from every heart and mouth, and rang through the vaulted roof and aisles of this magnificent cathedral. These were soon echoed from without, and the union of sonorous cannon and tens of thousands of human voices rent the air, till the senses were almost overwhelmed with the powerful emotion which such a scene could not fail to excite.

When homage and fealty were done to the King on his throne, another affecting and gratifying picture was presented. The fraternal love and warm sincerity evident when the Duke of York kissed his cheek and touched the crown; the condescension and humane consideration with which the King himself assisted such peers as old age or infirmity disabled from performing this sacred duty with the personal alacrity their souls prompted; the frankness and candour with which he met the services of those who are generally ranged on the side of Opposition; these and many other noble traits in succession, suggested the happiest hopes, and increased in every British bosom the glow of patriotism and admiration of the King.—*Sta et retine*! was truly and appropriate prayer.

The pomp having returned to Westminster-hall, the royal banquet ensues.

Rex portitibus Rex adcipiebat in amplis
Aulæ in medio libabant pocula Bacchi
Impositis duro dapibus paterasque tenebant.*

This feast, combining so much of modern luxury, with so much of olden customs and chivalry, was perhaps the liveliest and most generally relished portion of the ceremony.† We had a laugh, among other things, at the representatives of the good city of London. As the procession deepened in the Hall, these worthies, with characteristic fidelity, made a rush towards their appointed table. No previous conception could have anticipated the celerity of movement which asthma, gout, & other impediments of free-living assumed: it was a *pas de charge* that would not have disgraced the nimblest light company in the line; and we were quite sorry to see the heralds and marshals compel the worthy body to retrograde into their former stations. It was heart-breaking to see their disconsolate looks, and we were not comfortable again till we witnessed them fairly seated. Another ludicrous exhibition served to amuse the spectators:—One of the lords of the bedchamber (we were told Lord Petersham) appeared with a bare neck, a necklace, a "wee pointed beard," and most delicate moustachies. Instead of the ruff in the general costume of his brother lords, he had a tinselly gauze open cape, like a school boy's coat, and except the king's apothecary, whose habiliments were quaint in the extreme, none in the whole train could compete with him for singularity.

His Majesty retired for nearly two hours, and it was ludicrous to observe the gradual way in which etiquette was broken through, and the viands on the table untimately dispatched. At first, a Duke would take a mouthful of bread, or one grape off a bunch, just to relieve the exhaustion of a long day's fasting and toil. Bolder grown, or more tired; an Earl might be seen a few minutes after swallowing a half glass of wine, and tasting even a pine.* By-and-by the rules once transgressed, Peers spiritual & temporal, Privy Councellors, Knights Grand-Crosses, and Aldermen fell to zealously, and while the King was absent, in waiting for the hot service (which never took place), the cold meats and the confectionary were all consumed. A resplendent baron of beef was placed near the Lord Mayor and his court: it might have been a relief to a besieged city; as it was, the City besieged after the fashion of the closest blockade.

During this time, many of the visitors descended from the galleries, and walked in the hall, gladly receiving scraps to carry to their famishing friends. At length, however, the King's return was announced, and the centre of the hall was, with difficulty, cleared. The Lord Great Chamberlain, whose exertions were pre-eminently entitled to praise, had enough to do, both with his taper white wand and manual efforts, to accomplish this troublesome business.

The service of the first course, the Champion's challenge, the performance of various feudal ceremonies, the proclamation of the royal style, the largess to the heralds, and the second course, were curious splendid, and interesting. The reining back of their horses by the Earl Marshal, Lord High Steward,† and Lord High Constable who rode up in state with the meats for the King's table, and of the first and last of these with the Champion, seemed to afford the highest gratification to the assembly. The scenic nature of the latter was like to obtain a scenic reward, for there was a strong disposition to applaud the Duke of Wellington for his expertness in riding backward! It was, however, repressed, out of respect to the mighty commander, who did not experience such plaudits as were lavished on Lord Talbot for the same feat sixty years ago.

As we set out with avowing the miscellaneous nature of our remarks upon this superb and deeply impressive ceremony, we trust we shall be allowed to be as discursive as our theme is inexhaustible, and held to no office but that of furnishing a kind of supplement to the details already so universally circulated.

The Duke of Cumberland was the only one of the King's brothers not present. The prime minister too, the Earl of Liverpool, was absent, we presume in consequence of the loss of his lady.

Taken into one view, either as it regarded hereditary dignity, or wealth, or distinguished valour, or exalted talent, the assembly was of a description to fill the mind with unbounded admiration. The universe, it is no boast to say could not equal it for grandeur and intelligence. And the whole was rendered tenfold more grateful by the thought that mighty as that king was, devotedly as were the duties performed to him, potent as were these lords, unconquerable as were these captains of sea and land, glorious in human accomplishment and genius as were the surrounding throng of faithful subjects—there was neither king, lord, nor leader nor liege, who dared hurt the finger of the lowest of the throng who in this land of liberty pressed forward to cry "God save George the Fourth." This, this is the spell that irradiates all. A Seignior or Sophy may shine in as many pearls and diamonds; the treasures of the east may be poured out in superior profusion around their thrones: the luxuries of earth may be lavished with a more unsparing prodigality: nay, even such men as the king of Britons saw near him in unassuming place, Cannings, Walter Scotts may exist mute and inglorious in their slavish circles; but it is here alone, in the land of rational freedom, that all these have their true value, and are hallowed to the benefit and adornment of life, and to the honour of its almighty Author.

Not were causes for exaltation found only in the spots which we have been picturing. All London, with as little exception as could be expected from human passions, seemed one jubilee. And it is curious to tell, that every village within ten miles was crowded with holiday-makers, who either from apprehension of tumult, or dislike of bustle, sought their recreation in a jaunt to the country. But whether in London or in its environs, all was pleasure and rejoicing. The people, in the widest sense of the word, were amused and happy.—a balloon, excellent fire-works, illuminations, the distribution of provisions, the gratuitous opening of the theatres by royal command, and other devices to make them participators in the common joy, conduced to this auspicious result. There was no turbulence, mischief, or danger in any part; but, on the contrary, quiet and good order and harmless merriment reigned conspicuously throughout. This peculiarly delighted us, for it solved a question we have many a time and earnestly advocated, namely, the expediency and propriety of contriving that the populace should be as largely as possible sharers in every public show and festival. We have been answered, that they would injure gardens and exhibitions and fetes; that the English multitude was not like the French, and instead of admiring, would mutilate statues—instead of enjoying, would spoil delicious walks of flowers—instead of being gratified, would, riot at theatres and spectacles. The experiment has now been tried, and we hope the practice will never again be omitted. To the King's own orders we in great measure owe this; to Lord Gwyder's amenity the inhabitants of London are also much indebted;* and from the ingenious Sir William Congreve no small share of their pleasures has been derived. Indeed, every official person zealously cooperated in this respect with the royal fountain of all; and it has been demonstrated, that when the people are admitted to have an interest in sights and festivities, they will enter into them, peaceably, gratefully, and innocently. His Majesty we are sure, needs nothing but such a hint to pursue this easy road to popularity. Seen frequently by his subjects; and, with little pains, affording them the occasional enjoyment of picture galleries, dramatic entertainments, access to parks rendered beautiful for them, and similar indulgence—he will speedily be as universally beloved, and as highly popular, as ever his royal father was, when he lived most nearly in the heart of an almost adoring nation. But we have to apologize for this disgression, into which the subject (a favourite one with us) has perhaps misled us.

Among the external traits, there were some a whimsical kind. One man, for example, earned a handsome sum by the employment of two ladders, thereby enabling the multitude to overcome the park-wall, instead of encountering the pressure at the gates. He had a great run of business; but was beaten hollow by a clever old woman at the well of St. Martin's church. This inventive lady struck out an entirely novel mode of turning the penny. She placed herself at the pump with a towel or two and as the "fat and greasy citizens" rolled on, she refreshed them by slapping a wet cloth in their faces. This reviver cost only one halfpenny; and it was truly laughable to see the application of the oft-rinsed towel, to the melting faces of broiling crowdsters. It was night ere the abluent dame retired upon a fortune, gained, like an admiral's honours, by the waves.

Very few serious accidents occurred, to attach regrets to this solemnization, and ludicrous disappointments only tended to enrich its gaiety. Of these we have heard too many instances for record in our now nearly exhusted limits, and shall therefore rather relate one story, from the year 1761. Two ladies had posted from Northampton to witness that coronation, and the tickets were procured, and expensive dresses bought. Every thing boded fairly, when from the throng of carriages and narrowness of the street they were unluckily induced to alight, and walk along the way now occupied by Parliament-street. It so happened that some extraordinary impulse was given to the multitude, and that a terrific rush took place, as they pursued their careful course. Alarmed at the sight, our poor ladies sought refuge in a green-grocer's cellar, which was just before them, til the croud should pass. Haplessly for them, the green-grocer held also a stall above, and attracted by the popular movement, he ran to ascertain its cause; but, previous to setting out, he hastily flapped down the cover of his cellar, and locked it fast. The circumstances of the day soon made him forget his shop, and it was ten o'clock at night before he returned and liberated his unknown prisoners, who had spent sixteen hours among the carrots and cabbages; and went back to Northampton, with a very meagre account of the crowning of George the third.

We must now close these desultory remarks; but that they may have some claim to the approbation of our readers, we shall subjoin engravings, of all the coronation medals, which have been according to custom, thrown among the people; since the accession of the House of Brunswick.—Viz George I. George II. and his Queen Caroline, George III. and Queen Charlotte, and George IV.

The first five are not very scarce, and the last is sold by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge*, to whom the Mint has granted this privilege. It is boldly executed; but the portrait is not good.

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* See The Round Table, recently published; a work worth collecting among those which the press has recently sent forth, though a little deformed by declamatory figures.

† An anonymous correspondent has written to us on this subject, and his letter contains such opposite information, that we with pleasure subjoin it:

"I have sent you an extract from a MS. poem, 'On the ruins of Cawood Castle,' the ancient archiepiscopal residence of the See of York. The note appended to the lines may amuse some of your readers. It was copied from an old MS. belonging to the Ecclesiastical Library in York Minster, and is the bill of fare of an ancient installation feast, held at Cawood Castle, by Archbishop Geo. Neville, in the reign of Edward IV.

"When haughty Neville was with pomp install'd.
The days of Roman luxury scem'd recall'd;
Even proud Lucullus had with envy seen,
His sumptuous feast compar'd to this, were mean.
Sufficient for a future bill of fare;
Denuded of their tribes, earth, sea, and air,
Must all contribute to the banquet's zest,
To cloy the stomach of each pamper'd guest.
* * * * *
Survey them seated round the festive board,
With every luxury of the period stor'd!
In princely pomp the spacious tables spread,
Plac'd in the centre smokes the boar's grim head.
The peacocks gilded train next meets the eye,
So oft seen held in days of chivalry;
Behold those haunches of the fallow-deer,
With purtis of the doe, delicious cheer.
Rich capons, cygnets, heronshaws and teal,
Girlons and fish compose the mighty meal.
On cypress side-boards see in order stand,
The choicest wines brought from fair Gallia's strand.
Burgundian nectar, sparkling Malvoisie,
The source of wit and gay hilarity;
Loud rang these ancient halls with boist'rous din,
Without the vassals, and their lords within.
England's chief nobles were assembled here,
To honour Neville, and partake his cheer;
Full many a splendid pageant was display'd,
Bright shone May's queen in gaudy pomp array'd.
The morris maskers, sporting on the green,
With uncouth garb, and antics droll are seen.
Some at the quintain run, some at the ring,
Some chase the ball, the massy bar some fling:
To please the fair the contrests knightly train,
Contend in jousts upon the listed plain;
Each graver thought to revelry gives place,
And jocund pleasure laughs in every face"

"In the 10th year of Edward IV. A. D. 1470, George Neville, brother to the Earl of Warwick, at his instalment into the Archbishopric of York, made a great feast to all the nobility, most of the prime clergy, and many of the gentry; the contents of whose bill of fare was as follows:—Wheat, 300 quarters; ale, 300 tuns; wine, 100 tuns; ypocras, 1 pipe; oxen, 104; wild bulls, 6; muttons, 1,000; veals, 304; swans, 400; porks, 304; geese, 2,000; capons, 1,000; conys, 4,000; bitterns, 204; heronshaws, 400; curlews, 100; egrittes, 1,000; plovers, bucks and does, 500, and more; pasties of venison cold, 4,000; pygges, 2,000; plovers, 4,000; quails, 100 dozens; peacocks, 104; fowls, called rees, 200 dozens; pheasants, 200; partridge, 500; woodcocks, 400; mallards and teals, 4,000; cranes, 204; kids, 204 chickens, 2,000; pidgeons, 4,000; cold custards baked, 3,000; parted dishes of jellies, 300; cold tarts baked, 4,000; hot pasties of venison, 1,500; hot custards, 2,000; pikes and breams, 608; porpoises and seales, 12; spices-sugared delicacies, and wafers plenty.

"At this feast the Earl-of-Warwick was steward, the Earl of Bedford treasurer, the unfortunate Lord Hastings comptroller, with many more noble officers; and to the dressing and ordering of which, no less than 1,000 servitors, sixty-two cooks, and 515 kitchiners were employed.—Another MS. has it 1,000 cooks, 60 kitcheners, and 525 scullions.

* A noble Secretary of State, in garter-robes, seated just below the bishops, could not resist the temptation. He had seen these dignitaries take a slight refreshment, and at last helped himself, saying, that if he sinned against rule he hoped their Lordships could give him absolution.

† The newspapers giving an account of the preceding rehearsal of this, made a droll statement. They said that the Marquis of Anglesea was loudly applauded for the dexterous manner in which he taught his charger to go "backward and *forward*!"

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* This nobleman has been quite exemplary in his conduct. He might well have sat down satisfied with the liberal discharge of his arduous duties previous to the coronation; but since that day he has made himself a very slave to the general gratification, and attended daily at Westminster-hall, officiating as a master of ceremonies, and guide and protector of the visitors, who have rushed to see it.

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* At a most exorbitant price! We paid 30s. for a silver, and 10s. for a bronze piece. These goldsmiths have the reputation of immense wealth, and it is not a miracle, if they sell other articles as these medals, at fifteen hundred per cent. profit! Those of George II. and his Queen, though obviously more rare, were charged to us only 7s 6d each by Mr. Young the Medalist, in Holborn; and 9s. each is the cost of those of George III. and his Queen, at Mr. Whiteaves in Fleetstreet. When individuals are favoured with the right of disposing what is of a public nature, they ill second the true intention of such privilege, by making it a source of excessive private emolument; but it has been suggested to us, that Messrs. R. and B. are only the agents for the Mint; and have no more than a per-centage;—if this be correct, the greater shame is with their employers.

ACT OF GRACE.

TO PERSONS CONFINED FOR PENALTIES UNDER THE REVENUE LAWS.

Copy of a letter to the several Revenue Boards in England, Ireland and Scotland, for the release of certain prisoners, in consequence of his Majesty's coronation:—

"Treasury chambers, 26th July, 1821.

"Gentlemen—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, to acquaint you, that in consequence of his Majesty's coronation, my Lords are pleased to sanction the release of all prisoners confined for penalties for breaches of the laws of the revenue under your management, who may have been confined for any period exceeding six months; and I am to desire that you will forthwith take the necessary measures for that purpose, unless there should be any special case of improper conduct in gaol, or of very flagrant character, when my Lords desire the same may be submitted for their consideration and directions.

"My Lords are also pleased to extend this act of grace, under the same exceptions, to all prisoners who have not yet been in confinement six months, when they shall complete this term of imprisonment; and they desire that instructions be given in their several cases, so that they may be released on the day on which the six months shall expire.

"I am further to acquaint you, that my Lords are in like manner pleased to sanction the release of all prisoners confined for debts due to the revenue under your management less in amount than 100l., who may have been confined, or when they shall have been confined, three months; and they are pleased to authorize you to discharge the books of your department from the amount due from such persons, and desire you will take measures accordingly, unless there should be special circumstances attending any particular case, as before mentioned, when my Lords desire you will use no time in admitting the same for further directions.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "S. R. LUSHINGTON."

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MORNING CHRONICLE.

THE NEW BENGAL LOAN.

Prior to the period at which the Bengal Government increased their exchange to 2s. 6d. per Sicca rupee, for the interest of their eight per cent. paper, there was a remittance to Europe open at the rate of 23 pence, or 1s. 11d with a premium of three per cent. which increased the exchange of current paper on the sicca rupees to 2s. 4d.

According to their present proposals, they offer 24d. or 2s. on their obligations, bearing six per cent. interest.

Supposing their present offer succeeds to the extent of ten crores of rupees, or 100,000,000 rupees, the following saivng to them will take place:—

That sum on the existing terms of 2s. 6d. per rupee will in sterling be....	£12,500,000
And at 2s. per rupee will be....	10,000,000
Saving of.....	£2,500,000
But at the old rate of Exchange of 2s. 3d. per rupee, the saving will be.....	1,250,000

At the old rate of exchange it is probable the creditors would be satisfied on the Company making the new 6 per cent. Loan irredeemable for 10 years, and give up their right to have their funds remitted at 2s. 6d. but if the remittance is altogether reliuquished, and the creditors are left to their own means of bringing home their capitals, a compensation must be made to them, either by an increase of interest, or a premium on the New 6 per cent. Loan, and it will be for the Company to determine which of the two expedients will suit them, but so as to induce the creditors to forsake their present advantages.

Nothing could have been so injudicious in the Company, as to increase their exchange to 2s. 6d. per sicca rupee, as it forced up the commercial rate 2s. 3d. beyond their own, to the great detriment of trade, together with an increased interest; and it could only be parallelled by allowing the salaries of the Governor General in Council, and the Judges of the Supreme Court, fix-d at home in pounds sterling at the low exchange of 1s 9d. per current rupee, an ideal currency, or equal only to about two shilling per sicca rupee, and which could be converted into the Company's own bills on the Court at 2s. 6d, and commercial bill at 2s. 8d. till the renewal of the Charter, when those salaries were fixed at 2s. 6d. per sicca rupee, or 8 rupees per pound sterling. Had the Judges and the other salaries being remitted from Europe, either by bills or bullion, it must have been at fluctuating exchange during the war from 2s. 3d to 2s. 4d. or 2s. 5d. per rupee, and at present at 2s.

The mistaken indulgence of giving the lenders to the decennial loan and those that followed, 2s. 6d. per rupee on their remittable loans as they came in course of payment, first for the interest, and afterwards both for principal and interest, appears not to have attracted the notice of the Court of Directors, till, from the decay of trade, and the want of the usual demand for money, they perceived the exchange fell on Commercial Bills from 2s. 8d. and 2s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. 2s 5d. 2s. 4d. to 2s. 2¼d. per rupee, would occasion the danger of Bills being drawn upon themselves for the interest of the whole of the India Debt at 2s. 6d. and then they adopt the expedient of opening a new 6 per cent. Loan, for the purpose of absorbing the whole of the India Remittable papers, and upon terms which few of the owners can voluntarily come into. The Company are doing essential service to the trade from India, by enabling those concerned in it to borrow money, and to negociate their Bills on the goods they export to all parts of the world, at lower rates of interest and exchange than they have been accustomed to for many years.

It would have been wise policy in the Company's servants abroad, on any pressure, as in time of war, or for the purpose of enlarging their investments, to have borrowed for short periods, and at a high rate of interest, as the lenders would have been satisfied, and have willingly subscribed to a reduction of interest when such exigencies subsided. A promised remittance to Europe of 2s. 6d. per rupee, could have no influence on the natives, at the same time it ought to have been confined to the old rate of exchange, and to the interest only, or by offering occasional remittances for the principal with a little improvement on the old terms; by this means there would have been sufficient inducement to the creditors to preserve their funds in India.

On the premanency of the 8 per cent. loans numberless individuals depended, and they left in India securities, their entire fortunes, trusting to the certain annuity from the interest, and to the principal the means of making a provision for their families: and there have arisen many severe disappoinments to widows, children, and legatees, from testamentary dispositions being made in sterling money, which the sudden reduction of the interest to 6 per cent. was the sole occasion of, and the same must again occur by the operation of the New Loan in regard to the Exchange—a measure deserving of every deprecation that can be bestowed.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER.
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

AUGUST 14TH.

MR. WEBSTER WEDDERBURNE.

We feel it a duty to give all the publicity in our power to the following Letter, addressed by this Gentleman to the Editor of a Sunday Paper, relative to a statement which appeared in most of the daily Prints, under the head of "Melancholy Occurrence at Boulogne."

"SIR—As an act of common justice, I beg the favour of your enabling me thus immediately to repel one of the most deliberately false and malignant libels that ever issued from the press against an individual—I mean, Sir, the paragraph, which appeared some days ago in several of the London Journals, and which purported to relate to an occurence, of certainly a most unpleasant nature, which took place in my house at Boulogne-sur-Mer last week. What *did* then occur was this:—

"One of my servants, in a state of frenzy, from inebriety and passion, after insulting me in the most *unprovoked and gross manner*, and, without even having been first struck by me, threw me down, and threatened to kill me, in presence of another servant, who offered me no assistance. Finding myself so situated, and being almost exhausted by the violent and atrocious attack upon my person, and having *no other* means of disengaging myself from a struggle which threatened MY LIFE, *in defence of which alone* I was *reluctantly* obliged to avail myself of a dirk cane which I accidentally had in my hand (having in vain attempted to disengage myself by using the cane itself). At this crisis the interposition of my friends fortunately relieved me from my perilious situation, by removing the man by force, and administering, by my directions, every care that kindness could suggest to counteract any bad effects from the injuries which he is now fully sensible his own conduct provoked and justified.

"In regard, Sir, to the allusion made to my domestic concerns and arrangements, in the paragraph in question, they are *all* as deliberately and *diabolically false* as the other calumnious assertions; and the moment the forms of law will admit, I shall bring the publisher of this libel into Court, where he will have every opportunity of justifying it: and where, if I fail to discover the base and cowardly AUTHOR of so cruel and unprovoked a calumny, it will be *for the Jury of my own country* to establish, whether the British Press is to be considered a *public blessing* or a *private curse*; or whether it is to be henceforth the avowed and licensed channel of conveying the poisoned shafts of the base and vindictive calumniator to the bosoms of private families, and of thereby violating with impunity every feeling and sanctuary of domestic life,—I am Sir, your very obedient servant,

"J. WEBSTER WEDDERBURNE."

AUGUST 18, 1821.

The undersigned has addressed the following letter to the Editor of a Morning Paper:—

"SIR,—In consequence of the infamous insinuations conveyed to the public as to my conduct, in regard to the late unfortunate transaction at Boulogne-sur-Mer, I think it due to my own character (regardless of all personal considerations) *immediately* to subject myself to the jurisdiction of the French laws, as I should consider it an act, indeed unworthy the *English* character, were I to *appear* even to countenance so atrocious a libel, by availing myself of *any indemnity* which *absence*, or any other plea (but those arising from the true merits and facts of the case itself could possibly afford me, on an act which stands upon *necessitous* and *just* principle of SELF DEFENCE); and no man, Sir, who knows the value of his own honour or life, would shrink from the *consequence* of an act which the just and necessary protection of either could possibly bring upon him, be they what they may. I write this on the point of embarking to meet them, and I must candidly premise, that I shall take the most decided and immediate legal steps against any *future* false or calumnious reference to the affair in question which may appear.—I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant.

"J. WEBSTER WEDDERBURNE."

"York Hotel, Dover, August 15, 1815.

AUGUST 22.

The Exeter and Plymouth Gazette says—"We are concerned to hear, that an unpleasant circumstance has occurred at the western head-quarters of the Royal Marine Corps. Report goes so far as to affirm the suspension of its Commander in Chief, or rather removing him from his command, some weeks before the period which, by recent promotion, would have necessitated his retirement. It should seem, from what we have been able to glean in the military circle, and which we can depend upon, that some time since two superior Officers were removed from the corps, by virtue of the royal pleasure, for some alleged misconduct; and that recent intimation, purporting the restitution, not only of commissions, but commands, to both those Officers, at the instance of a Noble Marquis high in the Administration, having been received at barracks, a petition or remonstrance was instantly agreed upon, and the General before spoken of having led the signature, and forwarded the same to the Admiralty, was, by special order, immediately disposed of in the manner before described. Hopes are fully cherished that this unpleasant affair will yet be amicably settled; but, as a last resource, it seems, that the highly-respected General proposed laying at the feet of his Majesty a detailed statement of every matter connected with this much-to-be-regretted occurrence."

AUGUST 23.

CORRESPONDENCE
RELATIVE TO THE LAST ILLNESS OF NAPOLEON.
(Extracted from a Paris Paper.)

We stated in a former Paper, that Princess Borghese, sister of Napoleon Buonaparte, had made repeated applications to the English Government for permission to join her brother in St. Helena. Her request was eventually granted, and she was making the necessary preparations for the voyage, when intelligence of the death of Buonaparte arrived, and altered her intention. M. Bonavita, the Ecclesiastic, who left St. Helena in March last, transmitted to the Princess, on his arrival at Rome, the following letters:—

LETTER FROM COUNT DE MONTHOLON TO PRINCESS BORGHESE, AT ROME.

"Longwood, March 27, 1821.

"MADAM—Napoleon charges me to give you information concerning his health. The liver complaint with which he has been afflicted for several years and which is becoming mortal in this climate, has made in the last six months an alarming progress. The improvement expected from the skill and assiduity of Dr. Antomarchi has not taken place. Several relapses accurred in the course of the latter part of last years, and every day the malady gains an accession of strength. Napoleon is become extremely weak; scarcely can he support the fatigue of half an hour's exercise in a carriage, or an horseback at a slow pace. He cannot walk in chamber without the assistance of a friend or attendant. To his hepatical complaint is superadded another disease incident to the climate in which we live; his bowels are severely affected, his digestive organs no longer perform their functions, and his stomadh rejects every sort of food. For some time Napoleon cannot eat either meat, bread, or vegetables; he lives entirely on jellies and ices. Count Bertrand wrote in September last to the Earl of Liverpool, requesting the removal of the Emperor to a more temperate climate, and to shew the necessity of his residing in the vicinity of mineral springs. I have given to M. Bonavita a copy of his (Bertrand's) letter. Governor Lowe has refused to forward it to his Government, under the foolish pretext that he had given in it to Napoleon the title of Emperor. M. Bonavita embarks to-day for Rome; he has experienced the cruel influence of the climate of St. Helena; one year's residence in this island would cost him six years of his life. The letter with which M. Antomarchi has intrusted him to Cardinal Feselwill furnish to your Highness circumstantial details relative to the state of the malady of the Emperor.—The London Papers are in the constant habit of publishing letters under the date of St. Helena, doling out lies for the purpose of imposing upon Europe. Napoleon trusts that your Highness will use your best endeaours to give publicity to the real situation of his malady; he is dying, without succour or consolation, upon a horrid rock; his agony is terrible.

"Accept, Madam, &c. "MONTHOLON."

COPY OF A LETTER FROM GENERAL COUNT BERTRAND TO THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

"Longwood, Sept. 28, 1820.

"SIR—I had the honour of writing to you on the 25th of June, 1819, to acquaint you with the state of the Emperor's health, which, since the month of October, 1817, has been attacked by a chronical affection of the liver. Dr. Antomarchi arrived here last September; he devoted his whole skill and assiduity to Napoleon, who at first derived some benefit; but since, this physician has declared (as his prescriptions and bulletins also prove), that the malady had reched that period at which all the aid of medicine could avail nothing against the pernicious effect of the climate; that mineral waters seemed to become necessary for him; that so long as he should remain at St. Helena his life would be spent in agony; and that he could only expect a mitigation of his sufferings by returning to Europe, his strength being entirely exhausted by a residence of five years in the horrid climate of St. Helena—by the privation of every thing that is necessary for him—and by vexatious proceedings, of which he has been the object,

"The Emp[illegible] therefore charges me to beg of you, my Lord, [illegible] of prescrvation that remains, that he may be removed to Europe.

"BERTRAND."

COPY OF A LETTER FROM [illegible] MILITARY SECRETARY. TO GENERAL BERTRAND.

"Plantation House, Sept. 8 1820.

"SIR—The instructions received by the Governor will not allow him to receive any Letters in which Napoleon Buonaparte is styled Emperor. I have orders to return to you the one you addressed to Sir Hudson Lowe; yon will find it enclosed.

"The Governor has requested me, at the same time, to inform you, that he has not received the letter which you say you addressed to him on the 25h of June, 1819, for Lord Liverpool.— I have the honour to be, &c.

"GORREGNER, Military Secretary,"

To-morrow his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence will inspect the division of Royal Marines; and, on Thursday, the 10th Regiment of Foot, on Southsea Common. Their Royal Highnesses, it is expected, will depart for the Isle of Wight on Friday.

A letter from Brighton, dated the 21st inst. says—"The Duke of York continues his daily rides and walks, in the plenitude of health and spirits, and is greeted with ardent and respectful welcomes wherever he appears. His Royal Highness has from two to four, or more, Noblemen and Gentlemen, by invitation, with him daily, who form an enlivening dinner party. The weather has lately been remarkably bright, and the afternoon and evening promenade on the Steyne has been brilliant, both as appertains to number and rank. The band of the 10th Hussars enlivened the walk with their melodies during the former period, and that of the 2d Infantry the latter. The Duke of York passed round the town as an equestrian, and seemed pleased with the animated picture it presented."

A letter from Portsmouth, dated August 21. say—"Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, the Duchess Kent, with the Princess Feodor, and the reigning Duke of Saxe Meiningen, arrived here on Sunday, at the George Inn, and afterwards honoured the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir J. Whitshed, K. C. B. with their company at dinner. Their Royal Highnesses will proceed to the Isle of Wight, where it is understood they will sojourn for some time on leaving this town. Their departure, however will be delayed until their Royal Highnesses shall have inspected in this neighbourhood, all that can interest the stranger. Yesterday morning their Royal Highnesses, attended by Admiral Sir J. Whitshed and Lieut. General Sir G. Cook, the Lieut. Governor, proceeded to the Dock-yard, and to the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar, and afterwards repaired on board the Queen Charlotte, the Admiral's flag ship.—As soon as the royal party embarked the royal salute was fired from the platform battery, and on their arrival on board the royal standard was hoisted, which was saluted by the same number of guns from the men of war in the harbour and at Spithead. Sir James Whitshed had again the honour of entertaining their Royal Highnesses at dinner on their return to the shore. This morning at 11 o'clock, their Royal Highnesses embarked on board the Commissioner's yacht, and proceeded to Cowes, to witness the sailing match between the pilot boats, which start for the prizes given by the Yacht Club. This being the second day of the annual regatta, they will return here to dinner.

Coronation Oath.—By the oath administered to the King at the coronation, he became bound to defend the Church of England and Ireland, but the Kirk of Scotland is entirely forgotten—whether by mistake in administering, or by the reporters and printers, we do not pretend to say, but certain in is that in the South of Scotland this omission has caused deep speculation; more especially as the Catholic Bill was lost by so small a majority.—*Carlisle Journal.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

JULY 9TH.

SEPARATION OF JURIES.—*REX v. WOLFFE.*

Wolffe, Appellant.

The Judges having returned answers to questions put to them on the case of "The King *v.* Wolffe" the judgment of the Court below was affirmed.—[Wolffe, the appellant, was one of the parties, who with Kinnear and others, it may be remembered, was indicted and convicted in the Court of King's Bench about a year and a half ago for a conspiracy. In the course of the trial, the Court adjourned, and the jury, by the direction and permission of the Court, were allowed in the interval to go at large. This separation was made the ground of an application for a new trial, which, however, was refused, it not appearing that any injury had been sustained by the party in consequence of the separation. The question of law, whether or not the Jury could legally be allowed to separate before verdict given in a criminal case, was subsequently heard before the Judges, who delivered their judgement *sub silentio*, as it is termed; *i. e.* without assigning their reasons, affirming the previous decision of the Court of King's Bench, refusing the new trial. This brought the case by writ of error to the House of Lords, for the reversal of the whole proceedings, upon the assumption of the illegality of the separation of the Jury.]

TWENTY-SIXTH
CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

Fifth Day's Drawing; Monday, 28th January 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 5573 Prize of 60,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 6064 4037 5883 2159 1727 2679 1028 1381 2981 2081 [illegible] of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

Sixth Day's Drawing; Wednesday, 30th January 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 505 Prize of 5,000 Rupees.
Nos. 4957 and 5207 Prize of 1,000 Rs. each.
No. 4127 Prize of 500 Rupees
Nos. 160, 524, 597, 911, 1532, 1593, 1779, 2255, 2622, 3121, 3126, 3505, 3908, 4332, 4514, 4663, 4877, 5495, and 6333, Prize of 250 Rupees each

Seventh Day's Drawing; Friday, February 1, 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 491 Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
No. 4071 Prize of 5,000 Rupees.
No. 3647 Prize of 1,000 Rupees.
Nos. 424 5219 5911 and 6482 Prizes of 500 Rupees. each.
Nos. 224 352 427 643 768 1478 1898 2735 3474 3828 4085 4086 4121 4167 5277 6155 and 6341 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

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